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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 69 BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

STOPPING OF FOREIGN CLOTH TRADE IN CAWNPORE

Merchants Asked To Seal Their Entire Stock

CAWNPORE, Mar. 21.

The local Congress executive is carrying on active propaganda for the entire stoppage of the trade in foreign cloth here.

On Saturday night the Congress "War" Council openly sent through a peon entered in the peon book, an appeal to the merchants to seal up their foreign stocks within 24 hours on pain of having their shops picketed. Later the brokers held a meeting to consider the situation. It is reported that opinion was sharply divided.

Merchants are watching the brokers' attitude with grave anxiety. A few merchants it is reported have decided to capitulate but others are determined to continue their foreign cloth business in spite of Congress threats.

On Sunday evening a Congress volunteer, dressed in shirt and pyjama on which the Congress picketing programme was printed and a tri-colour cap again went about silently preaching the Congress programme. He was arrested.—A. P.

Foreign Cloth Dealers Of Ahmedabad Yield To Lady Pickets

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 21.

Instances of how foreign cloth dealers were persuaded not to trade in foreign cloth on threat of hunger strike are reported.

In one case two lady pickets this morning went to the residence of a foreign cloth dealer in Kamal's Pole, Raipur, and declared their intention of going on hunger strike if the latter did not come to terms with them. They sat there till noon when it is said the dealer yielded.

In another case three lady picketers met with quicker success, their threat of commencing Satyagraha frightening two shop keepers into giving the desired undertaking.—A. P.

8 Million Worth Of Counterfeit Mark Notes Found In Workshop

LONDON, March 21.

Stuttgart. — Counterfeit hundred-mark banknotes valued at million and half marks were found by the police who raided the workshop and arrested six men.

It is alleged that two men have been forging notes day and night for last few weeks and produced eight million marks worth of notes of which notes to the value of six-and-half million have still not been found. The branch of the workshop at Augsburgh was also discovered where one was arrested.—Reuter.

Oxford To Avenge Boat Race Defeat

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 21.

Oxford will have a chance of avenging their boat race defeat in some measure to-morrow and Wednesday when they meet Cambridge in inter-varsity Golf Match at Lytham.

This is the forty-ninth match of a series of which they have won 20 against Cambridges 28. Five foursomes will be played to-morrow and ten singles on Wednesday. Oxfords six former Blues are expected to avail nothing as Cambridge who have only three are nevertheless splendid side.—Reuter.

Injured Grand National Jockey Still Unconscious

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 21.

Thackray, the amateur jockey, injured in Grand National, is still unconscious and his relatives are at his bed side.—Reuter.

Len Harvey To Meet Jack Mcavoy

LONDON, March 21.

Len Harvey, the British Middleweight Champion meets Jack Mcavoy in fifteen-round contest for middle weight title at Manchester to-night.—Reuter.

LORD WILLINDOM

NO TRADE POSSIBLE WITHOUT PEACE

Merchants Speak Out Their Mind At Cotton R. T. C.

MR. WILES ASSURES NON-INTERFERENCE WITH FREEDOM OF TRADE

ASKS REPRESENTATIVES TO TAKE "NO-HARTAL" VOW

The Government of Bombay and about 60 prominent merchants and businessmen representing various sections of the Bombay Cotton trade met in a Conference at the Council Hall, Bombay, on Monday noon, Sir G. B. Pradhan presiding.

The Conference is the result of the earlier one held last week between seven business men and Mr. Wiles, the Finance Secretary to the Government of Bombay. It lasted for about one hour and a half.

FULL FREEDOM OF TRADE

It is understood that assurances were given by Sir Govind Pradhan and Mr. Wiles that the Government had no intention to interfere with the cotton trade.

This assurance was contradiction in toto of the report published recently in certain news papers that Government was contemplating the establishment of a Control Board to take up the functions of the East India Cotton Association, which, it was alleged, had failed to restore normal business conditions.

Sir Govind Pradhan, at the outset, appealed to those present to forget what had happened in the past and said what they were required to do was to explore ways and means for removing the present deadlock. The President then called upon Mr. Wiles to explain the real situation to the Conference.

DEAD-LOCK DEPLORABLE.

Mr. Wiles said hat he had been connected with the cotton trade in his official capacity for a number of years and before he relinquished his office, it was his desire to do everything possible to restore normal conditions in the trade. The present deadlock was deplorable and injurious to the best interests of the trade in the city.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH FREEDOM OF TRADE

The burden of the replies furnished to him by various businessmen and associations was that they wanted the trade to be restored to its normal conditions.

Replying to the proverb "we can lead the horse to the fountain, but cannot compel it to drink", Mr. Wiles said that it was not applicable to the present conditions because, if the horse felt thirsty, it would drink.

The correct motto applicable to them was: "United we stand; divided we fall." He wanted co-operation of the trade and assured them that Government did not wish to interfere at all with their freedom of trade.

Mr. Wiles then said that whatever the reason there did exist a certain fear and a certain insecurity in the cotton trade. All the associations that Government had addressed officially had disclaimed being officially influenced by outside pressure. What Government wanted to know was whether the associations were officially with them in this matter. Government had no desire to convert the associations into quasi-political bodies. The contrary was the case. Government only wanted them to assure their members of equal protection without distinction and protect them from outside influence. Government did not want to interfere with private trade or take away the control the associations had over their own interests. All that the Government wanted to do was to help them.

After these preliminary remarks Mr. Wiles requested Sir Manmohandas Ramji to express his views.

FEELINGS WOUNDED.

Sir Manmohandas said that he spoke in his individual capacity, and not as a representative of the Millowners Association. A hartal by the Commercial Community of India was always to be taken seriously, because it was resorted to only, when their feelings were wounded. He deplored the present deadlock and advised the Government that the best remedy lay in co-operation between the Government and merchants.

Mr. Surajmal Nemani said that they were willing to restore normal conditions.

FOLLOW METHOD OF PERSUASION.

Mr. Jagjivandas Dosabhai observed that all those assembled at the Conference appreciated the spirit in which the Government had convened the Conference. In such a declicate situation, the conference method was the best method, as it was the method of persuasion, reason and

(Continued on page 5).

Lord Willingdon To Fly To England

ON A POLITICAL MISSION

Will Acquaint Cabinet With Conditions In India And Discuss Further Dole Of "Reforms"

(From A Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The Special Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at New Delhi has wired to his paper that Lord Willingdon will go to London by aeroplane in May or earlier.

The object of the mission will be to acquaint the Cabinet with the conditions in India and to discuss future political reforms

Mr. MacDonald.

SPECULATION AMONG ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

The Delhi correspondent of the "Leader" wires:—

In suppressed tones some members of the Assembly discussed today the possibility of the Viceroy flying to England in June, if not earlier, with a view to appraise London of the situation in India. It may be that this represents more a hope among some members than any definite plan on the subject. There is no doubt that some members of the Consultative Commitee have been anxious to go to London themselves to be in a free atmosphere' to carry on their labours but they are not unanimous and it seems that an alternative to this suggestion has been this idea of the Viceroy's trip.

COMMUNAL SOLUTION.

Hakim Jamil Khan, who was the chairman of the Agha Khan's All-India Muslim Conference, has already joined the party of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema for non-cooperation and it is this and other developments of a similar nature which have forced the hands of the Government to issue this 'reassurance.' But the fact of the matter is that the Government feels that its decision to be impartial cannot satisfy the communalists on either side and that if for political reasons it attempted to pacify the Muslims it would lead to the alienation of Hindu opinion which is behind the Round Table Conference and that therefore the choice would be one of jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

BEARS' STUNT EXPOSED

FARM BOARD NOT TO UNLOAD

Holding Movement Continues

Bombay, March 21.

American Cotton Markets were greatly disturbed during the last week on persistent reports that the Federal Farm Board was planning to sell out its holdings.

NO TRUTH IN REPORT.

It is now reliably understood that there is no truth in the report, and there are no prospects of any selling. It is said that if cotton prices do not improve materially say somewhere near 10 to 12 cents per lb., an attempt will be made to carry stocks for one year more till August 1933.

NO SALE IN FALLING MARKET.

Co-operative Marketing Associations are holding their stocks firmly, and in all probability, they will not unload on a declining market but will pursue their present policy of meeting the market only on advances. Thus the stocks will be sold in an orderly way. Those who are selling short at present will most probably be caught unawares after the Easter Holidays.

NATIONALIST PARTY AND DR. GOUR

Vote Of Confidence Passed

NEW DELHI, Mar. 21.

The Nationalist Party of the Assembly after discussing the relations among its front benchers as disclosed in the Assembly debates on Friday and Saturday passed a vote of confidence in Sir Hari Singh Gour and gave him powers to take emergent decisions on the floor of the House whenever necessary.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer is reported to have expressed regret for the misunderstanding created last week and objected to any dictation by another party in regard to the internal working of the Nationalist Party.—A. P.

Viceroy Attends Polo Tournament

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The Viceroy attended the finals of the Duke of Connaught's polo tournament.

Her Excellency entertained the members of the Dufferin Fund Council to tea at the Viceroy's House and afterwards presided at the annual general meeting of the Association.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CITY FATHER STABBED

Dies In Hospital After A Few Hours

CALCUTTA, March 21.

Hazi Wazir Choudhury, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation while proceeding to Lansdown Jute Mills of which he was a contractor, was stabbed by some men, presumably goondas. He was immediately removed to the hospital where he expired a few hours later.—A. P.

New Commissioner For Delhi Province

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Sir John Thompson made over charge of the Delhi Province to Mr. J. N. G. Johnson on the afternoon of 21st March. Sir John and Lady Thompson leave Delhi to-morroow. There will be a guard of honour of Indian Infantry at the Chief Commissioner's house and a guard of honour of British Infantry at the Station. The Delhi Boy Scouts will provide a guard of honour on their departure at the platform.—A. P.

7,273 PERSONS CONVICTED IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Mar. 21.

The Ahrar party has been active recently in Sahranpur, Lucknow and Aligarh.

The total convictions during the past week under the Ordinances numbered 137 and there were 194 convicts under the ordinary law.

The number of convictions uptodate is 7,273. Those released total 1,315.—A. P.

C. F. Andrews Taken Suddenly Ill With Food Poisoning

NEW DELHI, Mar. 21.

Mr. Andrews who came here last evening was suddenly taken ill by food poisoning.

He is now well.

He has left for Meerut and will return to-morrow to attend the Conference of South African Indian delegates which is expected to last two days.—A. P.

Defence Arguments In Meerut Trial To Begin After Holi

MEERUT, March 21.

With the examination of Rev C. F. Andrews, Defence evidence in the Meerut alleged conspiracy case closed to-day.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale was the first witness examined. His examination and cross-examination related mostly to the Jharia Trade Union Congress.

Rev. Andrews who was the last witness, was examined in regard to the period 1927/28 when many strikes and labour troubles occurred in Calcutta.

Accused Shibnath Banerji and Kishorilal Ghose, he said, both interviewed him and asked for his help as mediator and peacemaker. Mr. Andrews remembered these incidents. The terms he had proposed for settlement were accepted by Ghose and Banerji and they carried on negotiations on those lines.

Mr. Andrews was not cross-examined. He appeared very weak after his recent illness.

He goes to Delhi to-night to attend the conference of South African Indian delegation.

On re-opening of the Court after Holi and Easter Holidays on 29th March, Defence arguments will begin.—A. P.

INDIAN TRADE SYMBOLS COMPETITION

Over Rs 2000 In Prizes

(SEE PAGE 3.)

(Continued from column 7).

ernment and who urged standing on their own legs and working out their own salvation. This idea was gradually gaining ground, and some of these also were extremists who believed in Civil Disobedience and direct action against the opinion of the majority. The third group were Moderates, who, disappointed with the Congress, were extending the hand of friendship to the British and who would welcome Anglo-Muslim alliance, but the speaker asked whether the Government would take this hand and do anything to assure Muslims of their co-operation in India.

Muslims were at cross-roads. Congress had frittered away the opportunity to form an alliance with the Muslims. They did not even now realise the usefulness of this link. At the same time the prospect of the Muslim demands being accepted by the British in their entirety were not very bright. "Which line of action are you going to adopt?"—A.P.

"WITHDRAW ORDINANCES"

Repression In Frontier Condemned

SIR M. IQBAL'S ADDRESS AT MUSLIM CONFERENCE

LAHORE, Mar. 21.

The All-India Muslim Conference opened here this afternoon in the presence of a thousand visitors, delegates, distinguished persons and leaders including Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Allahabad, Sir A. H. Ghaznavi, Bengal, Mahomed Hassan, Allahabad, Syed Murtuza Sahib, Madras, Hasan Jan, Patna, Abdus Samad, Baluchistan, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, M.L.A., Sye Hussain Imam, Gaya, Syed Abdul Hafiz, Dacca, Mohammad Shafi Daudi, Muzaffarpur, Masud Ahmed, Patna, Nawab Saifullah Khan of Kalabagh, Capt Raja Sher Mohammad Khan, M.L.A., K. B. Malik Mohammad Amin, Attock, Malik Ferozekhan Noon, Lahore, The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Meharsha, Jhelum and Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A.

A volunteer corps had arrived from different stations in the Punjab and outside. The smartest of these was that which came with Abdulla Haroon from Karachi.

LATE ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT.

Proceedings began an hour and a half late owing to the late arrival of Sir Mohammad Iqbal who was cheered as he entered the Pandal. Speeches of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President were then delivered.

SIR M. IQBAL'S ADDRESS AT MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

Sir Mahomed Iqbal in the course of his presidential address at the All-India Muslim Conference said that they had to face the question whether it was in the interests of Muslims to continue the present policy which so far obviated British difficulties. He did not advise Muslims to join the Congress which had started a campaign to bolster up a false claim of representing the whole of India to defeat the British and the Minorities Pact and to force Government to settle the Minorities question with the Congress alone.

SATISFY MUSLIM DEMANDS.

No settlement would be acceptable to Muslims which did not satisfy the Muslim demands, viz. separate electorates, majority rights in Provinces where they are in a majority and equal status for the Frontier Province, complete provincial autonomy, the transfer of power from Parliament to Indian Provinces equality of Federal Units, classification of subjects not into Federal Central and Provincial but Federal and Provincial only, the unconditional separation of Sind and one-third share of representation at the Centre.

Sir Mahomed protested against the policy of repression in the North-West Frontier Province and urged the withdrawal of the Ordinances, also the creation of some kind of a popular Assembly in Kashmir.

PLEA FOR YOUTH LEAGUE.

Proceeding Sir Mahomed outlined a programme including the amalgamation of Muslim political organisations into only one with branches everywhere, the raising of fifty lakhs of rupees, the formation of a youth league, a well-equipped volunteer corps throughout the country, the establishment of male and female cultural institutions in big cities and the formation of Assembly of Ulemas to protect, expand and interpret Islamic laws in the light of modern conditions. He opined that the Ulemas Assembly must receive constitutional recognition so that no bill affecting the personal law of Muslims should be put on legislative anvil before being passed by that Assembly.—A.P.

MUSLIMS AT CROSS-ROADS

LAHORE, March 21.

Mr. Haji Rahimbaksh, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference said that Muslim intelligensia were divided into three groups, firstly, pro-Congress Party whose number was not large, but who were whole-heartedly supporting the Congress, but condemned terrorism; secondly, those who had lost faith both in the Congress and in the British Gov-

(Continued in column 6).

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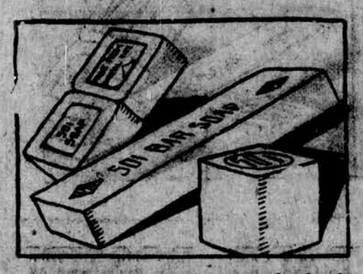

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Your sales message in our 2 leading nationalist dailies will catch the Indians when they are in a receptive mood.

There is always a liability of your message being placed in a gaudily dressed and bowling anti-nationalist paper which the Indians merely glance at to criticise and censure its writers.

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(English)

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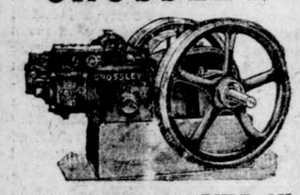

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ASTONISHING PROGRESS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MASARYK'S UNIQUE SERVICES IN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

PRESIDENT FOR 14 CONTINUOUS YEARS AT AGE OF 82

Except for the Weimar Constitution which is just passing through a serious crisis, the Czechoslovak Constitution is the one fundamental law in Central Europe which has maintained itself without changes since that epoch of the first revolutionary wave which passed over this part of the continent. All others have been changed in their essential features, if not set aside. This stability of the Czechoslovak Constitution is certainly evidence of the fact that it was prudently and unhurriedly conceived. But this tenacity of life was undoubtedly assisted by the fact that the chief executive offices were in the hands of firm personalities who did not alternate more frequently than is sound, who carried out their roles by an appropriate programme and for years preserved a solid line of policy in the execution of their offices so that the written word of the Constitution gradually assumed a patina of tradition as the years passed.

OCTOGENARIAN'S RECORD.

President Masaryk, who at the moment of writing is about to complete the eighty-second year of his life, has already held for fourteen uninterrupted years the office of President of the Republic. For the first year and a half he held office under an interim, incomplete constitution; since May 1920 he has held office in accordance with the existing, definitive Constitution of Czechoslovak democracy. In "The World Revolution" ("The Making of a State") he recalls how, from the very moment when, being in the United States at the time, he received the news that he had been elected President of his country, he gave himself a definite conception of this Office. Masaryk considered as most satisfactory for his country a type of president midway between that of France and America. The ultimate responsibility of the governments, of course, he considered as an inevitable feature of the Czechoslovak Republican constitution. Against that, however, the make-up of the cabinets is not purely political, composed only of members of Parliament. It was considered as more suitable that certain departments in the Government should be instrusted to non-party men, which gave promise of an increase in the quality of government.

POWERS OF PRESIDENT.

According to the written Constitution the Czechoslovakian presidenial office is not one especially strong in executive power. The President is not elected by the people, as the American President is, but by a combined assembly of both Houses; he has no right of issuing decrees, like the German President. His legislatory veto is only that of suspension; in appointing a government, he is bound by the approval of the majority of the parties of Parliament, for if Parliament passes a vote of no-confidence in a government appointed by him the Cabinet must resign. He can dissolve Parliament, but a new assembly must be elected without delay. And all his official acts are bound to be counter-signed by appropriate members of the government. He delivers a message to Parliament but the government is responsible therefor so that the Prime Minister must be made acquainted with its contents before delivery. In short, the Constitution does not allow the President to concentrate, upon himself the greater part of the constitution power.

Had the first President of the Republic been a mediocre personality all the shortcomings of these few executive rights of the office would probably have been demonstrated. However, Masaryk gave emphasis to the presidential office. The authority of his personality, illuminating this function, strengthens its manifestations, so that their effectiveness is greater than would be assumed by a mere reader of the constitution. By this is not implied that Masaryk lays claim to greater personal powers than belongs to his office. But his detachment, the fact that he is not biased in this or that direction, his services to the State, his authority, bring it about that his voice is listened to and his counsel considered often in circumstances in which another President would not be consulted. This tradition of the moral prestige of the presidential authority has been founded and could be turned to the good of his successors, too, if they used it sparingly and without personal aims. It could become a permanent prerogative of the presidential office.

INTERNAL POLITICS.

In internal politics Masaryk never asserts his influence. In this sphere his influence is shown as a rule only in the construction of the government, not in it activities. And even here the President never seeks to form a cabinet in disharmony with parliamentary composition. His influence is used as a rule only in the choice of personel, and only then in order that one of his ideals cited above, might be realised: that political cabinets prove the best, if they contain non-political specialists, of course in the minority. If during the course of the years there has twice been in the Czechoslovak Republic a government of officials, expert and non-political in complexion, it was not Masaryk's idea; that was at the moment of two parliamentary crises of short duration when Parliament was unable to form a second majority immediately after the dissolution of the first.

Masaryk's messages to Parliament never have the character of concrete recommendations concerning new laws or measures. They are not "speeches from the throne"; Masaryk always leaves the external initiative in these matters to the government and, if he wishes to contribute something to this end, he effects it by personal contact with politicians and not in constitutional forms. Masaryk's messages in general contribute, as a rule to the purpose of orientating the people and the Republic in current questions of a basic character.

Under the interim Constitution, President Masaryk employed his right of veto on laws passed by parliament fairly frequently. Since 1920, when the definitive constitution became valid, this has happened only twice. It is evident, then, that Masaryk even negatively, does not seek to interfere with the spontaneous legislative work of parliament and the government.

MARKED INFLUENCE OF MASARYK.

Of course Masaryk's ideological influence on internal political life has been very marked ever since the foundation of the Republic. If the Republic has built up worthy measures of social reform which have mitigated the economic misery brought about by the contemporary crisis, Masaryk has contributed thereto by moral influence in no small measure. Masaryk's ideological influence is more apparent, of course, in its effects on national questions. If the Czechoslovak Republic is the sole post-War State in which representatives of national minorities participate in the government as ministers with full power, and if in this connection at the moment the most important is the successful Minister of Justice, a member of the German Social Domacratic Workmen's party, it must be borne in mind that in the preparations for this condition of affairs, and particularly, in the preparation of the mind of the Czechoslovak public so that this state would be accepted as a self-evident and desirable matter, President Masaryk has had a large share.

Masaryk has asserte the most direct influence of his presidential function in the sphere of foreign policy and in the foreign representation of his State. In this connection public opinion and the political circles of the nation were previously purposely ignored and imperfectly prepared for international relations. President Masaryk, with his indefatigable Minister of Foreign Affaires, in this sphere founded a firm basis not only in that they effected a dignified representation of the Republic in the diplomatic world, but that they also gave the first programme and the basic orientation to Czechoslovak foreign policy for a long period of years.

HIS UNIQUE SERVICES.

When President Masaryk recently spoke to America by wireless on the bicentenary of the birth of the first American president, he said, that he saw in him an anticipation of American development. We make no error if we state that Masaryk, with equal right, could even to-day say the same of himself, that his conception of the presidential office is as a kind of anticipation of the Czechoslovak presidentship for all the future. After the passage of a number of decades some future speaker recalling Masaryk's services to the political and Constitutional development of the Czechoslovak Republic will be able to use Masaryk's own words in speaking of him.—E. H. in "Central European Observer."

INDIAN TRADE SYMBOLS COMPETITION

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000

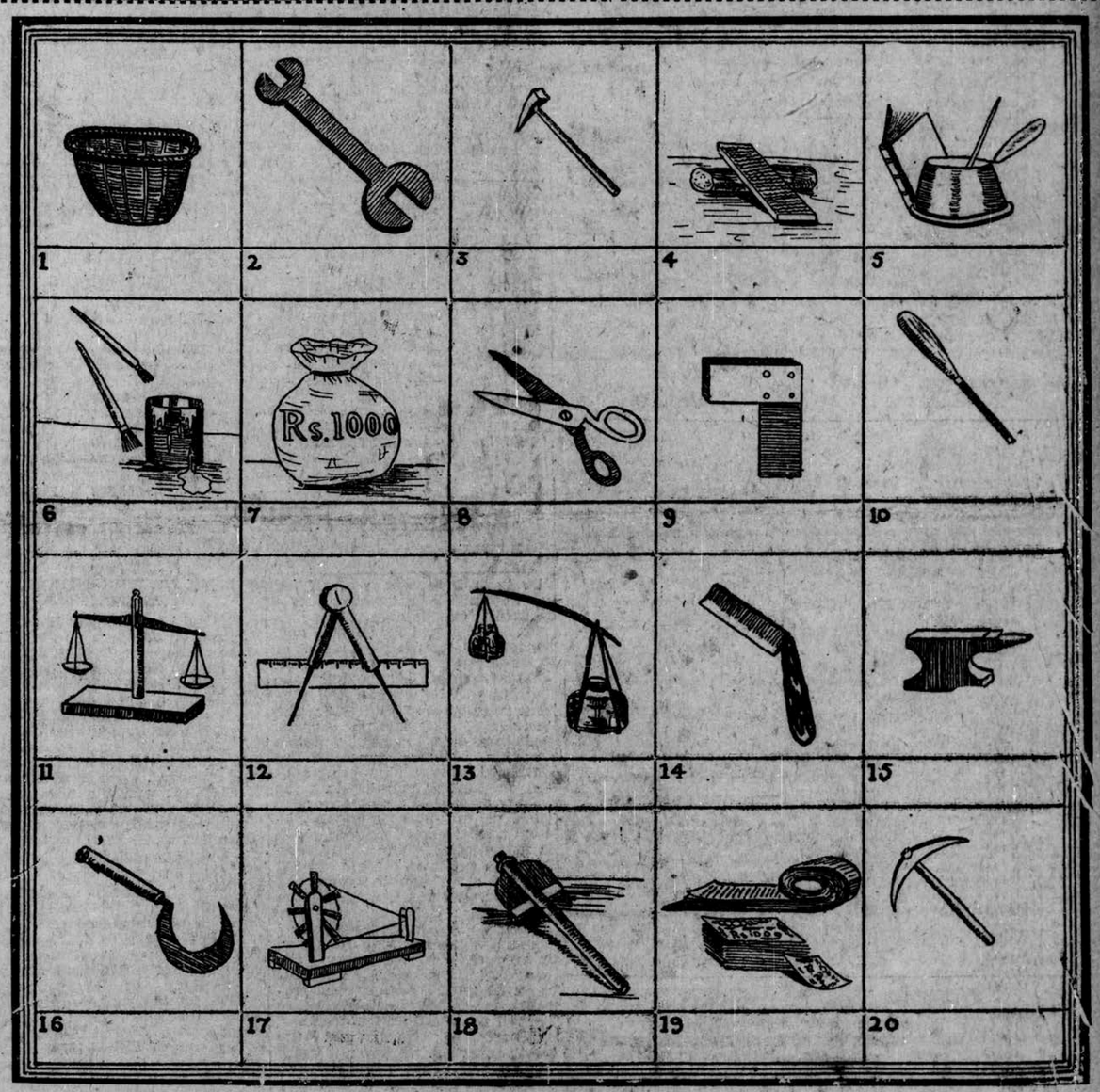
AWAITS AN ALL-CORRECT SOLUTION

SECOND PRIZE Rs. 500 THIRD PRIZE Rs. 200

AND

TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

Here is a simpler Competition than our last. We give twenty pictures, each representing a symbol of trade. All you have to do is to pick out the correct trade for its corresponding symbol. To ensure public appeal we give, as a leading clue, the names of the twenty traders. Hurry up and send in your entries. Rs. 1,000 awaits the sender of an all-correct solution.



COUPON

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Address: . . . . . .

. . . . . .

RULES

1. *We give twenty trades that are represented by the above symbols:—*
LAWYER, GOLDSMITH, COOLIE, CARPENTER, PEASANT, BARBER, PAINTER, MECHANIC, TAILOR, LABOURER, BLACKSMITH, SPINNER, BANKER, SILVERSMITH, ARCHITECT, MASON, MONEY-LENDER, GARDENER, MILKMAN, DHOBI.
2. Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each picture and write it in clearly in the space provided.
3. Only the words in the clues must be used.
4. After you have filled in the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same, together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS, to:—

"COMPETITION MANAGER."

INDIAN TRADE SYMBOLS COMPETITION

P. O. Box No. 706.

BOMBAY

5. Address your entries to "The Indian Trade Symbols Competition in an envelope and enclose 8 annas in coin, instead of sending stamps, if you like and drop it one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or at the "Indian Daily Mail". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
6. Alterations, corrections or nutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on **2nd APRIL 1932.**
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Bombay Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail."

MOSQUITOES carry malaria. They are the only cause of this terrible disease, from which thousands die every year. Protect yourself against this flying death—spray Flit.

Flit kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas, ants, moths, bed bugs, roaches and their eggs. Flit spray is deadly to insects but harmless to people. Easy to use. Does not stain. Do not confuse Flit with other insecticides.

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For your protection, Flit is sold in sealed cans only.

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Rheumatism and Gout with
EADE'S PILLS

For over 84 years in all parts of the world this marvellous and famous remedy has cured rheumatism, rheumatic gout, gout, sciatica and similar complaints. Take Eade's Pills and free yourself from these troublesome complaints!

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FREE! Write to above for free and post free booklet with valuable diet notes and testimonials from people who have been cured by Eade's celebrated Pills.

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GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS
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GREAT BRITAIN

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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7, Council House Street, Calcutta.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA CEYLON, EAST AFRICA.

NEW PERMANENT PROTECTION POLICY

FUNDS EXCEED Rupees 1,75,00,000

Special Features.

1. NON-FORFEITABLE after four years; Subsequent arrear premiums can be paid out of Claim proceeds.
2. GUARANTEED ANNUAL BONUS of Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000.
3. REDUCED PREMIUMS after five years.
4. LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES guaranteed on the policy.
5. PAID UP POLICIES will receive subsequent Guaranteed Bonus.

Write for detailed leaflet of the new PERMANENT PROTECTION POLICY to Head Office or to:—

INDIAN ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT. CAPITAL
Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Review Of Gold And Silver

STATISTICS FOR 1931

Samuel Montague & Co.'s Annual Report

INDIAN GOLD EXPORTS.

India has, in the past, been an outstanding factor in the absorption of gold, but for the year 1931 the position was reversed and exports from that country during the last three months of last year assumed proportions greater than any normal source of supply. The movement began in a small way in June by the receipt of gold from up-country by bullion dealers in Bombay; this gold has been referred to as "distress gold" being derived from the hoards of agriculturists who were obliged to part with their savings owing to the difficulty of realising their produce.

The rupee being maintained on a sterling basis following the suspension of the gold standard, there was a far greater incentive to realise hoards, and during October the flight of gold from India became intensified. The following is taken from the issue of "The Times of India," of 10th October, and affords an interesting commentary on the situation:—

"The shipments of gold to London by the last two mail boats have been large enough to excite comment amongst the general public. Many must be interested to know where this gold comes from and in what form it arrives in Bombay. The continuous imports of gold year by year into India have been always considered by western economists as a fact somewhat outside normal economic phenomenon and explainable only by reference to the peculiarities of oriental psychology. At the 1s. 6d. gold ratio the price of gold in the bazaars was lower than the present price by Rs. 2 or Rs. 3. The imports of the last few years, therefore, were brought in at this low rate. Now that the rate has advanced substantially—being quoted on Tuesday morning in the bazaar at one time as high as Rs. 26-12 per tola fine—it is only natural that the small holders, who must be legion, should want to realise a profit on their small hoarded savings in the form of gold. In view of the fact that a very large number of up-country dealers do business in Bombay through many different agents, it is very difficult to discover the source of the arrivals, but it is reported in the bazaar that probably the majority of arrivals are derived from Madras, Rangoon and the Deccan in particular, and the South generally. However, it seems probable that most other parts of India must also be contributing their share.

"It is naturally the easiest thing for the up-country dealer, who is also in many cases a bullion dealer and shroff, to meet his clients' gold trinkets and so make a convenient homogenous ingot for disposal in the bazaars of the large ports like Calcutta and Bombay. When these ingots, large and small, arrive in Bombay, they are handled mostly by the bigger shroffs and wholesale bullion dealers, who send them into the Mint at Bombay to be refined, assayed and moulded into convenient bars imprinted with the name of the mint and a number. These bars are then exported.

"Owing to the arrivals from up-country being very large since the advance in the price, the market has kept well under parity on the basis of the new London-New York rate. This, of course, tends to increase the profit for the exporter of gold. Hence the great export activity at present."

Altogether the exports of gold from India during 1931 were about £25,000,000, and in the present circumstances there is a likelihood of their proceeding.

COLD MOVEMENTS.

We append statistics as to United Kingdom gold movements during the year ended 31st December, 1931:—

	Imports.	Exports.
France	£685,251	£72,308,448
Netherlands	1,072,373	27,438,456
Belgium	——	7,612,757
Germany	10,099,774	3,215,005
Switzerland	——	14,987,582
Austria	——	1,035,618
Czecho-Slovakia	——	209,280
Italy	——	450,405
Roumania	679,430	684,509
Spain and Canaries	1,000,029	210,088
Sweden	529,000	28,247
United States of America	578,179	4,061,271
Brazil	4,073,346	——
Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay	1,899,967	10,000
British India	15,555,847	339,413
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	2,335,537	——
Union of South Africa (including South-West Africa Territory	49,422,803	——
Rhodesia	1,3669,245	——
West Africa	1,208,457	1,579
Australia	6,813,924	——
New Zealand	458 543	——
Canada	272,326	——
Other Countries	316 269	288,287
Total	£98,370,300	£132,880,945

COINAGE: ROYAL MINT AND BRANCHES.

The following table shows the coinage of gold by the Royal Mint and its Branches from 1914-1930. No gold bullion was received by the Royal Mint from the Bank of England for coinage during the year 1931:—

	England	Australia	India.	Canada	South Africa.	Total.
1914	£15,126,170	£8,602,934	£——	£15,445	£——	£23,744,549
1915	21,301,000	7,934,376½	——	13	——	29,235,389½
1916	1,554,000	6,836,414	——	11,035	——	8,401,449
1917	1,014,000	6,710,755	——	187	——	7,724,942
1918	——	12,498,377	*1,296,033	130,768	——	13,925,178
1919	——	5,401,259	——	171,042	——	5,572,301
1920	——	3,364,670	——	4	——	3,364,674
1921	——	3,393,481	——	136	——	3,393,617
1922	——	3,485,190	——	——	——	3,485,190
1923	——	3,051,024	——	——	406	3,051,430
1924	——	2,136,556	——	——	2,821	2,139,377
1925	3,518,000	10,781,563	——	——	5,883,181	20,182,744
1926	——	2,555,735	——	——	11,809,470	14,365,205
1927	——	1,693,700	——	——	15,492,530	17,636,230
1928	——	1,746 625	——	——	18,768,964	20,515,589
1929	——	2,043,344	——	——	12,175,549	14,218,893
1930	——	1,992,399	——	——	9,855,506	11,848,405

*This was an issue by a temporary branch established in the year indicated.

BANK OF ENGLAND GOLD RESERVE.

The gold held by the Bank of England against notes on 31st December 1930, was £147,625,622, and the largest holding for the year 1931 was £164,619,306 on 8th July. There was a rapid decline during the next three weeks and by 29th July the amount had been reduced to £132,034,694. On 23rd September, after the suspension of the gold standard, the reserve was £133,627,921 and the next return showed an increase to £134,817,865, which was said to be due to the surrender, under the provisions of the Currency and Bank Notes Act of 1928 of gold held by Scotish Banks.

On the 30th October the Bank of England announced that:—

"With reference to the credits for the approximate equivalent in each case of £25,000,000 granted to the Bank of England from August 1st last by the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in francs and dollars respectively, which credits expire on the 31st instant, those banks have, at the request of the Bank of England, agreed to extend for a further period of three months the approximate equivalent in each case of £15,000,000.

"In part provision of the balance, the repayment of which was proposed by the Bank of England, the sale of £15,000,000 in gold bars has been arranged."

In the subsequent return, issued on 4th November, the Bank of England gold reserve against notes was the lowest of the year, namely, £120,689,749 against £135,677,482 held the previous week. When this Country returned the gold standard in April 1925, the Bank's gold reserve was £158,906,315.

THE EMPIRE'S VISIBLE STOCK OF GOLD

The following represents the Empire's visible stock of gold:—

Bank of England, against notes Dec. 30 £120,746,477; Commonwealth Bank, against notes Dec. 21 £10,500,000; New Zealand Banks, cash and reserve against notes Sept. 30 £6,942,332; Dominion Government, as reserve against note issue and Savings Bank Deposits Oct. 31 £15,461,000; Canadian Central Gold Reserves Oct. 31 £2,266,000; Chartered Banks of Canada—in Canada Oct. 31 £9,638,600; Chartered Banks of Canada—Abroad Oct. 31 £4,734,000; Union of South Africa—Reserve Banks. No. 27 £7.7000 445; Union of South Africa—Other Banks Nov. 30 £501,22: Southern Rhodesia Dec. 31 £224,000; Indian Note Reserve—In India Dec. 31 £3,420,000; Indian Gold Standard Reserve—In London Dec. 31 £2,152,334; Indian Gold Standard Reserve—In India Dec. 31 £27,626,200; Straits Settlements Currency Guarantee Fund Dec. 31 £73,330. Total £211,985,340.

NATIONAL GOLD RESERVES

The following holdings of gold are reported:—(in gold pounds at 77/10½d. per standard ounce):—

British Empire (as set out above) £211,985,340.; United States of America:—Treasury Nov. 30. £228,861,000; Federal Reserve Banks Dec. 2 £604,432,000 Argentina Conversion Office Dec. 22 £53,439,000; Austria State Bank Dec. 31 £5,480,000; Belgium State Bank Dec. 30 £72,850,000; Chile State Bank Dec. 4 *£4,664,000; Czecho-Slovakia (including Silver) State Bank Dec. 31 £10,038,000; Denmark State Bank Dec. 31 £7,945,000; Egypt State Bank Dec. 31 £3,900,000; Finland State Bank Dec. 23 £1,571,000; France State Bank Dec. 23 £10,250,000; Carried forward £1,759,573,340.

Germany State Bank Dec. 31 *£48,162,000; Greece State Bank Dec. 23 £2,318,000; Holland State Bank Dec. 28 £73,282,000; Hungary State Bank Dec. 31 £3,666,000; Italy State Bank Dec. 31 £60850,000; Japan State Bank Dec. 12 £53,400,000; Java State Bank Dec. 12 £10,298,000; Latvia State Bank Dec. 28 £1,250,000; Norway State Bank Dec. 31 *£8,466,000; Peru State Bank Oct. 28 *£3,510,000; Poland State Bank Dec. 31 £13,840,000; Portugal State Bank Sept. 16 £2,003,000; Roumania State Bank Dec. 26 †£12,534,000; Russia (U. S. S. R.) State Bank Dec. 1 £64,753,000; Spain State Bank Dec. 26 £89,085,000; Sweden State Bank Dec. 24 £11,333,000; Switzerland State Bank Dec. 31 £93,038,000; Uruguay Oct. 31 £10,626,000; Yugo-Slavia State Bank Dec. 31 £6,300,000. Total £2,328,287,340.

*Including amounts deposited abroad. Some of the other countries include amounts held abroad but do not specify the fact.

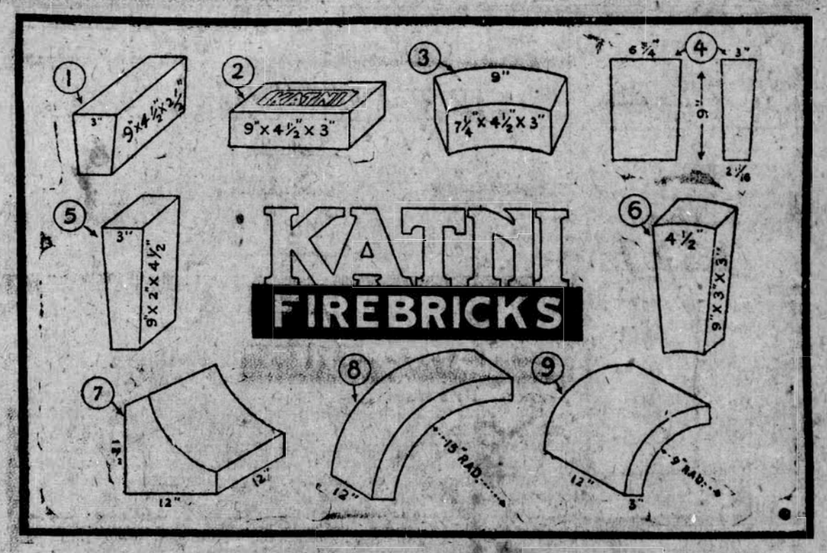
†Including gold exchange.

PRODUCTION: BRITISH EMPIRE

We are indebted to Mr. Joseph Kitchin for the following two tables indicating the position occupied by the British Empire with regard to the production of gold.

	(1931 est.)	1930	1929	1928
Transvaal	£46,200,000	£45,500,000	£44,200,000	£44,000,000
Canada	11,400,000	3,900,000	8,200,000	8,000,000
Australia	3,200,000	2,600,000	2,500,000	2,700,000
Rhodesia	2,200,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
India	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000
West Africa	1,200,000	1,100,000	900,000	700,000
Total	£65,600,000	£31,900,000	£59,700,000	£59,400,000
Approximate World's Total	£89,500,000	£85,700,000	£82,800,000	£83,700,000
British per centage of Total	73.3	72.2	72.1	71.0
Transvaal per centage of Total	51.6	53.1	53.4	52.6

(To Be Continued).



THE K ATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., Ltd.

Final Dividend Of 3 p. c.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday, 29th inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.). The following are extracts from the annual report which the Directors will submit, to the Shareholders accompanied by the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended the 31st December 1931:—

This year the Company celebrates its Golden Jubilee, the original Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd., having been formed in the year 1882.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
The net profit for the year after payment of the Debenture Stock Interest amounted to	16,40,244	1	10
To this has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous year.	1,77,043	10	4
Making a total of	18,17,287	12	2
out of which the Directors have made the following appropriations to which effect has been given in the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Appropriation Account sent herewith:—			
To Interim Dividend	3,01,894	8	0
To Depreciation Fund	7,90,096	0	0
To Magneto Plant Depreciation Fund	92,580	0	0
To Bonus to Staff	64,000	0	0
To Reserve Fund	50,000	0	0
	12,98,570	8	0
Leaving a balance of	5,18,717	4	2
out of which the Directors recommend a final dividend of 3 per cent. free of income tax amounting to	3,01,894	8	0
making 6 per cent. free of income tax tax for the year			
A special Jubilee Bonus of 1 per cent. free of income tax amounting to	1,00,631	8	0
	4,02,526	0	0
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of	1,16,191	4	2

The dividend and Jubilee Bonus, if declared, will be paid by warrant posted to shareholders on the 30th day of March next, to members of the Company in respect of shares standing in their names on the 29th day of March 1932.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th March, 1932.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	3,36,00,000.
Capital Paid up	Rs.	1,68,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	Rs.	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	Rs.	16,98,59,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	1,84,66,000
	Rs.	21,21,25,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised Securities	Rs.	3,62,88,000
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	Rs.	2,60,46,000
Bills Discounted	Rs.	46,99,000
Lands and Buildings	Rs.	1,11,65,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	1,48,32,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	Rs.	11,90,95,000
	Rs.	21,21,25,000

Ancestors Of Mankind Were Chinese Apes

Whether the human race had for its ancestors Chinese apes or African apes is a question on which scientists disagree.

Charles Darwin suggested that it was in Africa that the human race began to differ from its apelike forefathers; but Professor G. Elliot Smith of London University, clings to the theory that man began somewhere in the Chinese Himalayas.

He suggests that the thrusting up of the Himalayas divided the apes of Southern China into two groups. Those remaining on the south of the mountains, he says, continued in much the same condition as before. Those left on the north had the alternative of perishing under the new conditions, or learning to adapt themselves. They slowly adapted themselves, and so began to grow into men.

A History Of English Literature

The great fifteen volume Cambridge History of English literature is a work with a world-wide reputation amongst scholars and others interested in the subject. It is a standard book of reference, indispensable to every serious student. Although each volume contains limited bibliographies relating to the subjects and periods treated, there has long been a feeling that a comprehensive bibliography of the whole field of English literature is badly wanted The immensity of the task has hitherto daunted scholars and publishers, but at last it has been approached in a spirit which promises to provide one of the finest and most interesting bibliographies in existence.

The Cambridge University Press is responsible for the publishing side of this enterprise. Two hundred scholars from all the English-speaking countries of the world and working under an English editor are responsible for the main body of the work. There will be, besides, hundreds of contributions by specialists in the various periods and subjects. During the past two years the editor has been receiving material, and already the work has so far progressed that a considerable part, if not the whole, may be published in the year 1932. This Cambridge Bibliography may be described as a very detailed map of the whole of English literature which, for the purpose, is divided into four great periods. The works of the great masters will be very fully treated. In general, every writer who had even a temporary reputation of any kind will be found named with a list of his or her major works. It is hoped that this work will be the basis of a bibliography which will continue in the future. It will be an accurate chart to a vast ocean of literature.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Goethe Centenary, meeting Convocation Hall, 6 p.m.

Mayor's Dinner in honour of H E. the Governor, Corporation Hall, 8-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.

Holi: Hindu Holiday.

Banks closed.

FRIDAY, March 25.

Good Friday: Public Holiday.

Banks closed.

SATURDAY, March 26.

Easter Eve: Public Holiday.

Banks closed.

S. S. "Mooltan" with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-20: Popular Songs by Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

CHRISTA SEVA SANGH ASHRAM:—To-day (Tuesday) a lecture will be delivered at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Passion Play at Oberammergau" by Bro. Outram Walsh, C.S.S.

CHRISTA SEVA SANGH ASHRAM:—To-day (Tuesday) a lecture will be delivered at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Variety Entertainment" by Brothers and Friends of C.S.S.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

A clinical meeing of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Library Hall, Grant Medical College main Building, to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m.

DAVID SASSOON INSTITUTION.

The Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) H. E. the Governor presiding.

GOETHE CENTENARY.

A meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at the Convocation Hall, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the death of Goethe. Sir G. D. Madgaonker will praside. Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, Dr. A. S. Erulkar, Dr. A. P. Bacha, German Consul K. Kapp and Major S. S. Spkhey will speak.

THE CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, a General Rally of all the Muslim Volunteers will be held on (Wednesday) 23rd inst. at 5 p.m. at the Khilafat Maidan, Dongri. Sardar Sahib Sulaiman Kasim Mitha will unfurl the Islamic Flag.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The Eleventh Anniversary of Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya will be celebrated to-morrow (Wednesday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) in the Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya Memorial Hall (Nowroji Street) Mr. L. B. Raje, F.T.S. will speak on the Life and work of the late Mr. G. B. Vaidya.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 21-3-1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours, plus. .007.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.8.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 74.2 degrees (1.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.0 degrees (1.1 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 174 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.

Weather remarks:—Fair.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 7,800 mile away das recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 16 hours 45 minutes (I. S. T.) on Saturday the 19th instant.

Official Barometer reading dated 21-3-32.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.8 degrees F. of a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official Barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

NO TRADE POSSIBLE WITHOUT PEACE

(Continued from page 1).

goodwill. He hoped that not only for the solution of the cotton trade deadlock, but also for all other similar situations, the same method would be adopted by the Government and that the present Conference would be precursor for a larger conference for the solution of the present political situation.

Continuing, he said that they were all agreed that the situation was deplorable but so far, it was not clearly expressed what were the causes, though some hint was given by Sir Manmohandas.

The root cause of the trouble was more political than anything else. It was due to the injured feelings and the sense of insecurity and nervousness in the minds of the people. The question was how to solve the present deadlock. In his opinion conciliation and co-operation were the only methods. People wanted to trade, if the conditions improved.

Mr. Samvilys said that besides cotton and other trades, agriculture also was hit heavily by the present deadlock. He also suggested that co-operation was the only remedy.

Mr. Purshottam Jivandas (of Messrs. Jamnadas Narsi) on behalf of the Muccadum's Association said that they desired to trade, but it was impossible under the present conditions.

INSECURITY AND NERVOUSNESS

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas (Chairman of the East India Cotton Association) said that upto now, the Association had tried its utmost to regulate the cotton trade. The Government's desire not to interfere was commendable. The causes behind the present situation, apart from political were also economic. It was in the interest of a merchant to trade, if he could make money, but when he felt that there were more chances of losing, he would not trade.

Continuing Sir Purushottamdas said that on account of the feeling of insecurity and nervousness, merchants lessened their commitments, and the volume of trade was getting smaller and smaller every day. He said that the arrest of several persons in the cotton trade like Mr. Ratilal Thakker, Secretary of the Cotton Brokers' Association, at an early stage of the movement had contributed largely to the prevailing state of insecurity in the trade.

Incidentally Sir Purushottamdas referred to the heavy burden by way of taxation on cotton a being another contributing factor to the present situation in cotton trade. He thanked the Government for the wise step they had taken in dropping the idea of taxing forward contracts.

Sir Purshottamdas then said that the speeches already made had shown the utility of conferences of that nature. All were agreed that it was undesirable to have the markets closed and any interference with the working of the cotton market was a handicap to the cotton growers of India. The East India Cotton Association would welcome any constructive suggestions, consider them and if possible give them a trial. He asked Government not to be impatient or do anything that would retard the movement towards normal trade.

Mr. Muhammed Suleiman Cassum Mitha said that the present deadlock was against the best interests of the cotton trade and the principle of Swadeshi.

Sir Manmohandas Ramji suggested that a small committee of the trade might be formed to consider the whole situation.

NO TRADE WITHOUT PEACE

Mr. Laljee Naranji thought that nothing could be done, unless peace was restored in the country.

Mr. Durgadutt thought that this matter might be left to the trade itself.

Sir G. B. Pradhan said that Government had no desire to appoint the Committee.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas thought that the East India Cotton Association which represented all interests might well be left to deal with the matter.

Mr. Durgadas agreed.

Mr. Wiles said that it appeared to be the conclusion of the Conference that all were opposed to frequent hartals and interference with trade. If Government could assume that every merchant present and each association represented at the Conference would put forward their best efforts to achieve a better state of affairs in the market, then the conference had been well worth while.

TOWARDS NORMAL WORKING

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said that this was certainly the conclusion of that meeting: everyone both in his individual capacity and as representing associations would do their best to prevent hartals and bring about normal working in the markets.

Mr. Jamnadas Ramdass supported Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and seconded by Mr. Durgadutt and the Thakor of Kerwada, M.L.C., who speaking on behalf of the growers expressed his appreciation of the fact that the Conference had been called by Government. He hoped that the merchants of Bombay would have the courage of their convictions and prevent further damage to the growers.

AN APPEAL FOR HARMONY

The Only Road To Political Freedom, Says Mr. Mahomed Suleman

Speaking at the Conference called by the Hon. the Finance Member Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha said:—

We all have assembled to-day for the purpose of solving the most deplorable dead-lock which has ever been created in our market. I trust you will all agree that the present dead-lock is against the best interest of the cotton trade, the cotton growers, the interest of the Mills and is antagonistic to the progress of Swadeshi, which I trust, is the ultimate aim of all those who have the interests of India at heart. It is a fact universally acknowledged that this great city owes its present importance to its cotton export and cotton textile. Any causes which work against cotton trade and textile industry lead to the ruination of the prosperity of Bombay the foundations of which are already shaken on account of a number of causes such as repeated continued hartals, acute unemployment, heavy taxation, etc.

Furthermore, as we all know the very existence of this city o ours pivots on the cotton trade and the cotton industry, and any dead-lock or disorganisation in our market, causes a diversion of trade and consequently jeopardizes the very existence of Bombay as the premier city in India.

I do not think there is one amongst you who disputes the fact, that in the essence of prosperity lies in the fostering of export and in the expansion of the local industry, and no city or country can flourish when disorganisation is allowed to set in, in the marketing of her produce and normal working of her industries

SHORT CUT TO FREEDOM.

In our zeal, many of us have committed mistakes. We have allowed a process to take place which engenders bitterness and disseminates the seed of distrust. But don't let us forget that this is the most critical period in India's history and that co-operation amongst us, whether Europeans or Indians, majorities or minorities, is the only short cut to the attainment of our goal. After all we are all for liberty and the substance of liberty does not lie only on the political side. The essence of it is that everybody should be allowed to proceed with his day's occupation without let or hindrance. And any abitrary interference with liberty only acts against those who indulge in it and retards the attainment of the common goal.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

In conclusion, many of us have our grievances. But I am prepared to forget them, and put it down to excessive zeal. Let us all then let bygones be bygones. When it comes to a scuffle, we can all look after ourselves. But we do not want scuffles. We all have a common aim. Our paths may be different, but they all converge to the same goal, viz., India's political freedom. And let me put it to you with all the emphasis at my command that the short cut to that goal is harmony, co-operation and ability to realize and appreciate each other's point of view. Let us therefore, rise above our passions and remember that financial ruin bitterness and discord brings us no nearer to our goal. Congress ordinances against minorities are worse than that of the Government. But we do not like ordinances. No matter wherefrom they emanate, and it should be our common aim to see that they are abolished. Let us also remember that an attempt to coerce the minorities disseminates in their mind the seed of suspicion, and what is equally important, let us all remember that we have a solemn duty to perform towards this fair city of ours and towards the millions who toil in the soil and who rely on us to market their produce and provide them with the wherewithal to rear their families and contribute to the progress of this country of ours.

Bengal's New Governor To Arrive To-day Week

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

It has been notified that Sir John Anderson, who succeeds His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson as the Governor of Bengal, arrives at Howrah Station at 7 a.m. on March 29, the arrival being public. His Excellency leaves Government House for Howrah at 8-25 a.m. same day, the departure being public.—A. P.

PARSI LADIES SWIMMING ENTERTAINMENT

Lady B. Jeejeebhoy Gives Away Prizes

Lady Jerbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presided at a swimming entainment given by the Parsi Lady pupils of Messrs. Golwala Brothers at their Victoria Swimming Bath at Back Bay on Saturday composed of Parsi ladies under the supervision of Mrs. Jehangir Khodaiji played choice tunes. Besides Parsi ladies there was a sprinkling of European ladies of the Bandra Convent, who were receiving training in swimming at the Bath. A programme composed of 33 items in swimming feats was gone through.

Miss Banu Motiwala performed a diving feat by remaining in the water for a minute and seventeen seconds. Mrs. H. D. Banaji performed a feat in type writing while swimming. Miss Soonamai Jessawala painted the portrait of Zoroaster remaining in the water. The daughters of Mr. Framroze C. Golwala swam in full dress undressing on the surface of the water. Three methods of rescue were also exhibited by them. Miss Maneck H. Kapadia played on the mandolin and Miss Shera Kapadia sang playing on the harmonium, while Miss Avan F. Moos gave a song to the accompaniment of Dhruba. An interesting Life-saving Act was performed by Mrs. Dalal and Miss Kotwal. Various races such as ball and spoon and blindfold, life rescue, pillow fight, forming a human floating bridge, musical parade were performed. Prizes were then distributed by the President among the successful lady performers. Lady Jerbai addressed the gathering eulogising the excellent work done by the proprietors and the members of their family in training ladies as witnessed that afternoon.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Sappers Qualify For Next Round

A fair holiday crowd watched a depressing day's hockey, to-day, when the Field Co. R. E. eliminated the Byculla Rovers, while the St. Andrews, thanks to the deplorable shooting methods of Ralli forwards will have another stab to see what they can make of it. The game opened tamely enough with the two refree about the most active on the whole of the field. Opportunities went abegging and though the Ralli forwards made some good openings they always failed at the crucial moment. At least one perfect "sitter" was missed. A Ralli forward was in charge, a matter of a yard from the goal without a defender anywhere within miles of him. It seemed that the most difficult for him would have been to send it wide off to goalposts. And Lo! and behold! The miracle was achieved One good miracle should deserve another and I am looking forward to their next meeting on Wednesday. The sides:—

RALLI BROS.:—Pinto; O'Brien McDowell; Rodgers, Chapman, Westerling; Carvalho, D'Canha, Brown, D'Souza, Edwards.

ST. ANDREWS:—D'Silva; Carvalho, D'Souza; Felix, E. Bocarro Barto; Mahadeo, Pires, Pereira M. Bocarro, D'Peucha.

Referees:—Corbett and Mackenzie.

Result:—

Ralli Bros.	1 Goal.
St. Andrews High School	1 Goal.
SCHOOL	1 Goal

SAPPERS PASS ON TO NEXT ROUND.

The second game also almost threatened to be a draw, there being no scoring for the first 50 minutes.

The Sappers forwards took a long time to settle down. Nothing seemed to go right with them in the first half, but their defence was good enough to pressure their goal from attack.

In the second half however the Sappers improved and if the Rovers goal was in danger once it was half a dozen times. The Rovers put up a plucky defence but the Sappers forwards improved every minute. Ten minutes from time the first goal came from Brown as also did the second in the last minute.

The sides:—

NO. 3. FIELD CO. R. E.:—Mallard; High, E. Fabrics; D. Fabris, Murphy, Thomas; Wilson, Price, Gidney, Brown, Ford.

BYCULLA ROVERS:—Leo; Edgar, Dudley; Flan, Noronha, George; Fairman, Celestin, D'Monti, Simon, Longi.

Result:—

No. 3 Field Co. R. E.	2 Goals.
Byculla Rovers	Nil.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

4-15 Eastern Telegraphs vs. "Times of India."

5-30 Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. Parsi Cyclists.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S.S. "Ranpura" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 p.m. on Thursday the 24th Inst.

STRENGTHEN YOUR UNION

Advice To Manmad Railway Workers

MANMAD, Mar. 20.

The Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Workers Union writes:—

A meeting was held recently when Mr. Godbole, the Secretary, B. N. Rly, Labour Union and Mr. Kalappa, Secretary A. I. R. F. who had arrived here, addressed the workers. Mr. Godbole explained how the Rly. Administration had adopted the policy to retrench the subordinate staff on the plea of Trade depression by which thousands of workers had been represented, although there was no such loss to the Railway and there was sufficient income at their credit. He condemned the policy of the Railway Board and asked the workers to join by thousands and make the Union strong; to form a body of militant young workers to be prepared for the general strike if the Authorities would not listen to their demands. He said this was the only way to improve the better condition of the workers, and exhorted them to think over this problem and act accordingly.

Mr. Kalappa in his speech drew the attention of the workers and reminded about the strength of the Union which was at the time of last strike. The Union was registered according to the Trade Union Act and it had now been recognised by the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, which was due to their strength and the Union. The success of the workers was embodied in the fact that their Union had been recognised by the Agent. It was now before them to solve the problem of retrenchment and wage cut for which there was no other way except strengthening the Union, which alone could be a permanent solution of the problem to stop retrenchment.

10 PER CENT CUT.

Further due to 10 per cent cut on wages of the staff, thousands of labourers were half starving and what was brought to my notice here that the labourers were the daily rated workers and their wages were generally based on 26 days a month excluding Sundays whereas for deducting 10 per cent cut a month for 30 or 31 days was taken which was a severe loss to them as the workmen were not allowed to work on Sundays and their wages were cut for Sundays but fixing rate of 10 per cent cut, these Sundays were taken as full pay which was for a monthly rated man and not for daily rated workers.

Bhayaji spoke in short that on the workers' strength, the Union had been recognised but that did not mean that they should not reorganise the Militant Union and strengthen the movement for the better condition of the workers. "To achive our objects," he said we should be ready to fight with the Administration so long as our five thousands comrades are out of employment and so long our demands are not fulfilled.

Mr. Telang in his closing speech exhorted the workers that there was not other way to achive their object except to rally round the banner of the Union and make an effective organisation to meet the situation.

The meeting terminated with shouts of slogans, "Railway Majdur Ki-Jai."

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The "Chronicle".)

T. T. ON LONDON

New York, March 21.

Previous Closing	3.63 7/8
Previous Closing	3.64 7/8
Difference	+1

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, March 21.

Previous Closing	3.63 7/8
To-day's Opening	3.64 7/8
To-day's Closing	3.64 5/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 31, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET MAY.

New York, March 21.

Previous Closing Rate	6.72
To-day's Opening Rate	6.72
Difference	Nil
To-day's Closing Rate	6.75
Difference	+.03

Broach Expectation Rs. 207

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET MAY.

Liverpool, March 21.

Previous Closing Rate	4.94
To-day's Opening Rate	4.99
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	4.99
Difference	+.05

STOP PRESS

COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The road and rail controversy reached a crucial stage when Mr. Pybus, Minister of Transport, met representatives of railways and road hauliers. After the discussion, revealing a sharp cleavage of views, a Committee was formed to investigate facts in relation to costs of highways including the regulation of traffic and contribution towards these costs by different classes of road users and to consider the question of the regulation of goods transport by road and rail and submit recommendations. The Committee consists of four General-Managers of railways and four road haulage representatives. An independent Chairman will probably be appointed by the Ministers of Transport.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Perth.—The following are today's closing scores in the final match of the South African tour which commenced on 19th March. Western Australia 183. South Africans 437 for eight (Mitchell 125, Cameron 58; Morkel 109 not out). —Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Sydney.—The following are today's closing scores in the final match of Sheffield Shield season which commenced here on 19th March. South Australia 272. New South Wales 247 (Donnelly 57; Bill 78 not out). South Australia 117 for two (Nitschke 70 not out). —Reuter.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON COMMUNAL QUESTION.

LAHORE, Mar. 21.

After two days' heated discussions, the Subjects Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference passed a resolution this evening to inform Government that they would wait for two months within which time Government should decide the communal question and accept other Muslim demands. If no satisfactory settlement was made by Government within that period, Muslims would decide their line of action at another conference. In the meantime it has been decided to prepare the community for the ultimate programme. This resolution will be discussed at the open session of the Conference which begins at 9 to-night.—A. P.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TEN

ENGROSSING REELS OF HUMOUR, LOVE & THRILLS.

MARION DAVIES

The Vivacious Blonde IN Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

FIVE & TEN

FANNIE HURST'S GREAT NOVEL Known In England As

"DAUGHTER of LUXURY"

DARING DRAMA OF A GIRL WHO WANTED TO BUY LOVE WITH HER MILLIONS!

with

IRENE RICH
KENT DOUGLAS
MARY DUNCAN
LESLIE HOWARD

Also A Musical Special "Song Writers' Revue"

6 ↔ SONG HITS ↔ 6

THE KING OF CLOWNS!

BUSTER KEATON

IN A PICTURE THAT GIVES YOU EVERYTHING!

A DOZEN COMEDIES ROLLED INTO ONE HIT!

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK

Without Doubt It Has
MORE FUN
FORE FUSS
MORE FEATHERS

Than Any Oother Comedy You've Seen!

with

ANITA PAGE
CLIFF EDWARDS

GET READY FOR

KEATON LAUGHS!

WATCH FOR HIM AT

THE CAPITOL

THE RIALTO

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE GREAT LAUGH EPIC By the King of Comedians

BUSTER KEATON

In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

PARLOR BEDROOM AND BATH

WITH

REGINALD DENNY

DOROTHY CHRISTY, CLIFF EDWARDS

You'll Laugh Yourself Out!

PATHE CINEMA. SECOND WEEK

EVERYDAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
There you is the smiling for your 2 hours of fun. Charlie at his most Charlieesque!
Charlie CHAPLIN in
CITY LIGHTS
WRITTEN, DIRECTED AND PRODUCED BY
CHARLES CHAPLIN
The laugh and the tear at a smile-a-minute pace. It's the new year's greatest screen treat!

During last week thousands of people were unable to obtain seats. So book your seats early at S. Rose & Co., or at Cinema.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED. Phone 41561.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1932

CONCILIATION THE REMEDY

The conference between representatives of various sections of the cotton trade and the Finance Member and Secretary which was held at the Secretariat yesterday is somewhat of an anti-climax to the alarms and excursions of the past ten days. The episode began with a series of letters couched in an undertone of minatory address written by the Secretary in the Finance Department to various members of the trade. This was followed by a correspondence with the East India Cotton Association also covering threats of the action Covernment might take if their warning to stop hartals and resume normal activities were not heeded. The answers to this attitude of severity on the part of the Government were a mixture of sweet reasonableness and mild protest. What was required as an essential condition of the resolution of normal trading, the Government were told, was a policy of conciliation on their own part. The nervousness and apprehensions prevailing in the trade were caused as much by ordinances as by natural depression. Everybody was anxious,—as why should they not be?—for trade to become active once more and nobody liked hartals.

RUMOURS AND COUNTER-RUMOURS.

In the meanwhile the air became thick, as it naturally would, with rumours of stern and drastic action to be taken with recalcitrant cotton traders and their associations in the shape of measures to enforce trading practically at the point of bayonet, and one of these rumours, to the effect that Government had it in contemplation to suspend the "charter" of the East India Cotton Association and set up a Cotton Control Board of their own, found its way as a definite statement into two reputable London journals. And from the markets, on the other hand, came suggestions of a general exodus on the part of traders, who felt their inability to respond to the clarion calls of Government, however much they might wish to do so, or perhaps preferred temporary extinction to the conduct of business under official orders and possible reprisals.

BETTER COUNSELS PREVAIL.

What would have been the end of all this it is impossible to say. Fortunately better counsels have prevailed in the Secretariat. The management and control of this delicate business passed into the more tactful and politic hands of the Finance Member, who presided over yesterday's conference. Sir Govind Pradhan responded to sweet reasonableness, not with minatory warnings, but in dulcet tones of appeal to the better feelings of his hearers. He prepared the way for the Secretary by an appeal to those present to forget all that had happened and start afresh to explore ways and means for removing the present deadlock. The address of Mr. Wiles was couched in an equally sympathetic and even sentimental vein. He had been connected with the trade for so many years in his official capacity that nothing was so near to his heart as to see normal conditions restored. He appealed for the co-operation of the conference and ended with an assurance that Government had no wish to interfere at all with the trade.

HARTALS ARE SERIOUS.

The discussion that followed, of course, revealed a general desire to co-operate in such a worthy object. Nothing else was to be expected. And nobody, it was again asserted, likes hartals. But still there was the murmur of an equally strong dislike of the policy of repression in which the Government has engaged and such sober representatives of the commercial community as Sir Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Jagjivandas Dosabhai were constrained to remind the Finance Member and his colleague that a hartal by the commercial community of India is a thing to be taken seriously for it is resorted to only when their feelings are wounded, and that the deadlock in the markets is due to the injured feelings and sense of insecurity and nervousness in the minds of the people under the present regime. The Conference ended on a note of general agreement that all were anxious that the markets should not remain closed and that business should resume its normal activity. But the essential condition is that there should not be undue interference either from the Government on one side or political workers on the other.

COMPARATIVELY SATISFACTORY.

It would not be quite fair to describe this comparatively satisfactory end to what threatened at one time to become an ugly business as being a complete anti-climax. We used the expression only in regard to the manner in which the episode was initiated from the Government side. The conference has cleared the air and the Government, apparently, have realised that trade cannot be coerced into activity. But we should not be doing our duty if we did not conclude on a note of hope that it will be found possible, both by Government and others, to bring about a situation that will enable the markets to return to something like normal conditions. We are ourselves restrained by Ordinances and not as free as we might be to discuss certain activities. We can only express the hope that Bombay's supremacy in the cotton trade will not be murdered either by the Government on the one side or those who issue the ukases for boycott and hartals on the other.

CONCILIATION ESSENTIAL.

We do not believe that there can be reasonable normalcy of trade until ordinances and all that they involve disappear. At the same time we very strongly deprecate activities which are sometimes not only harmful to the interests of Indian industry, trade and agriculture but are also calculated to aggravate and accentuate communal differences. For this reason we are glad to find that the ban which was unreasonably placed on a Mahomedan firm has been withdrawn and we hope that an incident of this kind will not recur. For the rest there is nothing more to say, but to repeat what was emphasised at the conference, that until conriliation replaces repression a normal state of affairs cannot be expected to return.

Unrepentant

One expected the Madras Government to learn a useful lesson from the "thali" incident. But they have either not learnt it or do not choose to show that they have. On the other hand they have a way of justifying or condoning the conduct of the police and other officials which is likely to encourage both to act pretty much as they please. The Government were asked in the Legislative Council whether it was a fact that ladies convicted of political offences are not allowed to wear "kumkum" and glass bangles in the Vellore Central Jail. A proper reply in such a case would have been, not merely to promise an inquiry but also to give an assurance to the House that, even if it is true that in any particular jail women prisoners are forbidden to wear the above things, the restriction would be forthwith removed in all the jails in the Presidency.

The Government would have lost nothing by such a reply but might have appreciably redeemed their reputation for considerateness in dealing with political prisoners. Such a reply was specially necessary in view of the fact that among Hindus both religion and ancient custom make it obligatory for a wife to wear glass bangles and "kumkum" as symbols of wifehood, that they are forbidden only to widows and that therefore to forbid a Hindu wife to use these things is most repugnant to the Hindu public and an outrage on a natural sentiment. But the Madras Law Member, Sir M. Krishnan Nair, who as a Hindu should have known better, fallaciously argued that "kumkum" and bangles are not "distinctive" symbols of wifehood as they are often worn by unmarried girls also. The use or non-use of the things by an unmarried girl makes no difference to the undeniable obligation on a Hindu wife to use them. And it is sheer "cussedness" on the part of the Law Member to refuse to issue any instructions on the subject to the jail authorities concerned till he receives a report from them.

Equally tortuous was the explanation of the right of the police to seize and destroy the pictures and photographs of political leaders. Government say:

"Pictures and portraits of leaders of the Civil Disobedience movement should be considered to fall under Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931, as amended by Section 63 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance II of 1932. If so, they would be unauthorised news-sheets according to the definitions in Section 2 of the Act. Power to seize unauthorised news-sheets is conferred upon the police, and power to order their destruction is conferred upon certain Magistrates by Section of the Act".

Despite all this parade of powers and the array of Sections and Sub-sections, it is too much to believe, even in these days of Ordinance raj, that it is or it may at any time be unlawful to possess or display a picture of Mahatma Gandhi or that the police may lawfully seize it and that a Magistrate may as lawfully destroy it. But there is significance in being warned that things may come to that.

BY THE BACKDOOR

On a day when there was hardly any time for a full and proper discussion of the subject, Mr. B. Das was able to secure a discussion in the Assembly regarding the subvention to the new Frontier Province granted by the Government of India "to give it," as the Finance Member said, "a fair start". Mr. Das rightly complained that no resolution proposing the subvention had been placed before the Assembly and that it was an "irresponsible and unconstitutional" method to grant such subvention "by the backdoor of estimates." Mr. Das discovered that, even on academic grounds no cordial support was given to him from the non-official benches in protesting against this official method of voting away four crores for the benefit of the new province, without even formally consulting the Assembly.

The reason for this lack of enthusiasm lay in the suspicion which a number of Mr. Das' colleagues entertained that he and his confrere from Orissa, Mr. B. N. Misra, were agitated over this question of subventions, more because they apprehended that when their own province of Orissa achieves separation, it will have to depend upon the sweet will of the Central Government for a dole, irrespective of the wishes of the Legislative Assembly, and less because a constitutional principle is involved.

But all the same it was the duty of the Assembly to protest strongly against being ignored in this matter. Government should have set apart a day for discussing the subvention although the Devolution Rules quoted by Mr. Das permit them to ignore the Legislature. Why wound the "amour propre" of those whose co-operation Government find useful, although now and then they raise a mild protest against the Ordinance regime?

PRACTICAL EFFECTS OF TARIFF REFORM

Economists Turn Summersaults In Efforts To Justify Policy Which Leaves Unemployment Unaffected

By Arthur Field

LONDON Mar. 12.
(By Air Mail.)

Even a cursory examination of the economics of the journalists will convince the reader that only two explanations are possible, that journalists know nothing of economics.—or that they know and rely on the ignorance of their dupes.

The new tariffs are, they say, going to keep British manufacturers in control of a larger market at a better price. Next, they hail with delight the sudden decision of "firms from all nations seeking information as to building factories in Britain." That, the writing fraternity argue will provide employment for the workers and money for the nation. On taking another glance at the news, we learn that only 33 firms have taken factories or sites, two of them for "fishing tackle" and "rubber gloves," the output from which is expected to relieve the two-and-a-half millions of unemployed workpeople!

It would not really matter if the number were increased to 390. The real significance of the action is missed. Tariffs will sooner or later, raise the price of commodities considerably and raise the factory price a little. The foreign producer may be hard put to it, to pay the duties and still sell in the distributing market at the British factory price. Therefore the British factory will gain a little by the tariff, even if the consuming public lose a lot. In view of this result, such very small proportion of the foreign manufacturers as can set up factories in Britain will do so, at once taking away to that extent the value of the tariff, and cutting out their own foreign competitors. It is only an infinitesimal percentage of the foreign manufacturers in any trade that will set up factories and they will be highly benefitted, both against their own nationals and all other nationals (including Britons) by their isolated breakaway.

"MADE IN ENGLAND."

We have had the experience before. To open a factory here and sell one's goods as British, one has only to import the manufactured parts and assemble them in Britain. Thus a wireless set can be assembled in Surrey from parts manufactured in Germany—materially reducing the ostensible benefit of the "English factory" to the English unemployed. It is possible to show worse fallacies. For example, in establishing an English watch factory, a firm enters England from a country where it has previously made its goods largely from parts bought in England and sent out to the foreign country. It can now shut down such part of its Continental factory as supplies the British Isles, and reduce its orders to that extent on the English firms making parts. The reply will be prompt: "It must still buy them, or start to make them, either being good for British workers." It is not the same as the shippers and shipowners will soon explain. At the best the position will be "As you were."—not an improvement, so far as the British workers are concerned who were making the parts.

THROWING THEORIES OVER

Recent economic efforts have been in the direction of convincing the British public that concentration of production, reduction of the number of competiny factories and so on, were contributory to the better employment and remuneration of the workpeople. Now the whole bundle of tricks is thrown overboard. The multiplication of factories, under such alien influence in the newer cases as to render even trade arrangements more difficult, is now "a godsend." These new assembling-shops are generally small and undeveloped units. Yet they are to be regarded as the harbinger of industrial prosperity.

"DECAYING," BUT CARRYING ON

If the economists would come out in a white sheet and admit that their "irrefutable conclusions", on centralisation or anything else, were empirical and liable to scrapping in any "squeeze" or "jam" that afflicts the industrial world, we would be more content to swallow their dope, or at least to allow them to feed it to Mr. Dub and Mr. Mutt without comment.

They said agriculture was a dying occupation,—that England must regard itself as an industrial nation, and its industrial interests as the controlling interests. To-day fifty years after this "buck" was passed out, agriculture is the largest employer of labour in the country, at real wages at least double, sometimes treble, those of the former period.

A fresh era of prosperity is now prophesised for it by the same tribe (the economists.)

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day

They See It Trough.

More and more support is forthcoming to the Raja-Munje Pact and in particular to the system of Joint Electorates on which that Pact is based. Only a few days ago, the Depressed Classes of Poona formally supported the Pact at a public conference. We now understand that the Depressed Classes of Patna also supported the Pact last week at a public meeting. One of the resolutions of the meeting "condemns in the strongest terms the proposal of Separate Electorate for the Depressed Classes as advocated by Dr. Ambedkar" and "repudiates the claims of Dr. Ambedkar to the fleadership of the Depressed Classes." Another resolution declared that Mr. M.C. Raja "is the accredited leader and representative of the Depressed Classes" and congratulated him on his "strong and bold stand against the unholy alliance of interested parties and their endeavours to weaken the age-long solidarity of the Hindu community." More and more meetings and conferences like this are necessary in every part of the country to expose the conspiracy of vested interests to divide the nation as a whole through the system of Separate Electorates.

Appeal To Chivalry.

If any one had urged Government to place all political prisoners in the 'B' or 'A' Division, it would have been a most reasonable request. But Mrs. Kailash Shrivastava, Member, U.P. Legislative Council, asked for something much less and a great deal more reasonable. She urged the Government to place at least women political prisoners in 'B' or 'A' Class. The Government replied that that was impossible as it would put a premium on lawbreaking, and social status rather than the motive of the offence should determine the classification of prisoners. But in numerous cases Government have violated their own principle in dealing with Civil Disobedience prisoners. Mrs. Shrivastava also said that little children who had to go with their mothers to jail were given their first meal not earlier than at 12 noon and she observed that this was very cruel. But the Home Member in his reply evaded this point of time and said that the food given to children was very nutritious. Mrs. Shrivastava appealed to the Home Member's sense of chivalry. She has now seen the result of her appeal.

A Rare Reform.

Throwing Hindu temples open to the so-called Untouchables and investing them with the "sacred thread" have been fairly common occurrences in India during the last few years. But it was an unusual event that took place at Ratnagiri last week, when about fifty persons including members of several castes, from Brahmins to Bhangis, officiated as priests and conducted mass worship under the direction of Swami Onkaranand at the first anniversary celebration of the local All-Hindu Temple. It is said that Mahar and Chamar priests chanted the Gayatri and other Vedic mantras in a very impressive manner and that on the conclusion of the ceremony an all-Hindu dinner was held on an extensive scale where both the "Untouchables" and the caste Hindus sat in a line in defiance of ancient custom. We hope events like these will soon become more common than they are now. Indeed we do not see why Hindu temples should not be thrown open even to non-Hindus and why Hindus and non-Hindus should not dine together. Brotherhood of man may be difficult of achievement, but that is the best religious ideal.

Pomp At Other's Expense.

Moulvi Jalaluddin Hashamy moved in the Bengal Legislative Council that the demand of Rs 66,000 for the Governor's Band establishment be refused. He must have thought of the terrible economic distress all over the country and pleaded for retrenchment in every possible direction. But the motion was lost and it is no wonder. Some of the supporters of the Band Establishment argued that the Governor's dignity demanded the expenditure. The Governor should rely on other things to maintain his dignity. If he must have the band establishment at any cost, he should pay for it from his own salary instead of charging the public for this luxury and pomp.

EDITOR OF "DESHMITRA" DEAD

Late Mr. Ramchand Detaram

HYDERABAD (Sind), Mar. 21.

The death has occurred of Mr. Ramchand Detaram, the founder and editor of the "Deshmitra" a prominent Sind daily. After graduating from the National University at Adyar, Madras, he turned to constructive social work and was associated with various activities in the field of education and physical culture. He took to journalism in later life and was also an ardent social reformer.—A. P.

Dr. K. P. Paranjape Visits Poona Training College

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, March 20.

Dr. R. P. Paranjape, who has come here after many years' active work in the India Council at London paid a visit to the Training College for Men, Poona, on the 17th instant. He spoke on "The League of Nations, Its necessity and work". Dr. Paranjape chose this subject particularly because he wished to impress on the minds of the teachers of the future generation that it was in the interests of the whole humanity at large to put an end to war and to reduce armaments. He wished that future teachers must not look narrowly to the interests of their Taluka, but must widen their outlook and look to the interests of the humanity as a whole. The lecturer then traced the outline of the constitution of the League of Nations from its inception by the Late President Wilson to its present development as a responsible and authoritative institution. He dwelt in detail on the benevolent work of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Disarmament Conference, the International Labour Organisation and showed how the interests of Minorities were guarded with vigilance and cited examples where it solved, with satisfactory results, many intricate problems.

(Continued From Column 7)

last is of no particular benefit to anyone at the present moment.

* * *

We are living on pledges and assurances at the present time. They have been our staple diet for quite a long time for sustaining us in both in regard to the heaven that is to come and the very earthly trouble that is with us.

Tipsy-Cake

The Bombay Government are still cogitating over that cut in the Cabinet. Can't you see them sitting round the table in a state of gloomy suspicion?

* * *

Scene: The Secretariat.
(Governor-in-Council formally assembled.)

H. E. (Briskly): Good morning gentlemen. (adjusting his pince-nez and loooking first at the agenda and then over his glasses at the members) Ah, yes! Now about this cut in the Cabinet.

Sir G——d P——n: Might I mention, Sir, by the way that I have cancelled my passage to Europe. I feel that my duty lies here.

H. E. (approvingly): I'm glad to hear it. Very noble and patriotic. Nobody should desert the post of duty at such a time. I remember during the great war——.

G—d A——y (interrupting:) Sorry to barge in but isn't it pretty obvious?

Sir R——n A——d (Insinuatingly:) Speaking quite without any thought for myself, may I venture to suggest that the retention of a Mussulman member of the Cabinet is absolutely essential to the preservation of the very friendly, I might even say most cordial, relations between the Government and the Muslim community. I suggest that my honoured and revered colleague, Sir Ghulam Hussein——.

G—d A——y: Oh. don't be an ass. What are you worrying for. You know he's going to Sind. You needn't be anxious. You're safe.

Sir C——n H——n: I would like it to be understood that I place myself most unreservedly at Your Excellency's disposal. I have no feeling in the matter at all. My resignation is in my pocket and I am ready to place it in Your Excellency's hands the very moment——.

Chorus: The very moment the Sind appointment becomes "pucca"!

H. E.: Well, I'm sure we've had a most interesting and helpful discussion which has carried us distinctly a stage further. I hope you will tell Sir Stanley what progress we have made. Now the next item——Letter to Sir Purshottamas——.

(Left sitting.)

* * *

The "Morning Post", organ of Tory die-hardism and everything else hard, says that "to force upon India an alien and unsuitable form of government is a crime against humanity." We shouldn't have dared to say it ourselves, whatever we think about it, and we only reproduce it with a shaking pen. But we suppose its all right coming from where it does. Or do they mean something quite different?

* * *

The "Daily Mail" (London) deprecates any "slap-dash intervention" between Hindus and Muslims by the British Cabinet. "Slap-dash" is hardly the word for it with poor old Ramsay putting off the evil day and wondering what induced him to be so rash as to undertake the task.

* * *

But why should the "Daily Mail" object to slap-dash intervention. Isn't it slap-dash intervention. It says, it "will produce nothing but mischief"? Isn't that what its always after and isn't slap-dash intervention its remedy for the solution of all problems?

* * *

According to the "Indian Daily Mail" the police waited in vain at the Bullion Exchange for the "C" Ward Dictator who, it was announced in a leaflet, would appear there at "12 a.m." on Monday for picketing. But the Dictator failed to appear. As he was announced to appear at a time that has no existence we are not surprised though the police party were. Next time they should try 12 p.m. and see what happens,—if they know which is which!

* * *

It is gratifying to know that Gandhiji has been ruled out as a defendant in the case in Paris brought by the people who complain that they were disturbed in the night by the noise of his reception. But, we are surprised to learn that the Indian lady-tenant of the flat is contesting the suit. Did she not absorb the spirit of 'Satyagrahi' in those few short hours of Mahatmaji's influence?

* * *

For the first time in French legal history an Indian barrister is expected to appear for the tenant of the apartment, unless he is ruled out on the ground that it is not open to a British subject to plead in a French court. The occasion is so great and historic that we think he should get naturalised for the occasion. And as a barrister what's he doing in Paris anyway?

* * *

If the Cabinet had nothing more definite to communicate than is contained in the verbose announcement issued from Delhi on Saturday, they would have done better to remain silent. The repetition of a pledge, quite gratuitously given by the Prime Minister in December

(Continued in Column 8)

No Proper Atmosphere For Constitution-Making

JAMAL MAHOMED SURVEYS POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

The following is the Presidential address of Mr. M. Jamal Mahomed Saib, M.L.A. at the 22nd Annual General meeting of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce held on Saturday last.

The year that has closed was one of alternating hope and fear, a flash of brightness succeeded by a spell of gloom, a brief activity followed by a prolonged stagnation and so on. Just at present, the markets for certain articles such as ground-nuts and cotton with which our Presidency is very much concerned show some slight buoyancy. But the thing is, nobody can be certain about anything, as the general depression has still got its grip on the world.

It is now more than thirteen years since the Great War ended and yet its after-effects are oppressing the world in the shape of problems concerning War Debts and Reparations. Over-production, rise in the standard of living and the shrinkage of income in many important countries are also the causes of the present situation. But the central and main causes are to be traced to the still unsettled questions of War Debts and Reparations.

Only when these things which disturb the economic structure of the world are settled in a satisfactory manner once for all, the world will be able to leave behind the troubled waters of economic distress and pass on to steady, smooth and normal business.

BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD.

You know, gentlemen, that one of the ways in which the world economic distress exhibits itself is by the lack of gold in many countries. The United States of America and France have accumulated large stocks of gold while other countries are suffering from a shortage of this precious metal. It is indeed something that America is reported to have decided to release a small portion of the gold in the Federal Reserve Bank for assisting her people through the smaller banks. But America should go still further, if she wants to see the world in a better position and thereby better her own trade. America and also France will have to be considerate and generous and must release substantial portions of their gold stocks for the relief of those countries that are short of same, so that there may be a better distribution and circulation of the yellow metal which is very necessary for the credit facilities of the world. These facilities are very badly needed now to relieve the tension in the economic position of the world whose trade is more interdependent now than ever and tends to become still more so owing, amongst other things, to the daily improving and advancing transport facilities.

GOLD EXPORT FROM INDIA.

When almost every other country in the world is trying to conserve its stock of gold and increase it, it is deplorable that large portions of the gold stocks of this country which are the results of accumulation of generations are allowed to be exported to other countries. Though the necessity and urgency of placing a ban on such exports has been clearly pointed out, it is a pity that the Government of India have chosen to let the matter alone. It is true that most of the gold coming out is distress-gold. No one wants to stand in the way of the people using their gold for tiding over their difficulties nor in the way of people making a little profit out of it. The objection is to the export. Why should not this gold be saved for the country instead of being allowed to go outside for benefiting other countries while we ourselves are badly in need of it?

Such conservation of the gold is all the more necessary in view of the necessity of establishing a Reserve Bank as speedily as possible. For setting up the Reserve Bank in the right and proper manner, we must have adequately large resources of gold. But when shall we have it started, if the gold stocks of the country are allowed to be diminished on such a large scale as is being done now? I earnestly hope that the Government will recognise the necessity, at least now, of stopping the export of gold and making the necessary arrangement to acquire the stocks coming into the market for the benefit of the country.

EXCHANGE.

I am sorry to say that our grievance as regards exchange has not yet been redressed, though in this case also the country has expressed its desire in an unmistakable manner. In September last Great Britain found it necessary to suspend the gold standard. Then, instead of leaving the Rupee alone, the Government of India pegged it on to the Sterling. It is said that some of the Scandinavian Countries and certain Colonies of the Empire have linked their currencies with the Pound Sterling. But have not those countries done so of their own free will on a consideration of their own particular conditions? We too may link the rupee with the sterling when the natural and right ratio between these two currencies is found out in the light of trade movements and after the present artificial level has been removed. I would appeal to the Government not to delay any further to put an end to this serious and widespread grievance of having linked the rupee with the sterling and at the artificial rate of 18 pence.

The present depression shows itself, as you all know, in the ultimate form of scarcity of money and of the miserably low level of prices. This state of affairs can, in our own country, be assisted to some extent by the right adjustment of the exchange. Is not all such assistance a necessity under the present devitalising conditions of the country?

ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

I am sorry that the country has to bear an added burden of taxation now when the trade and commerce of the country need all possible relief and lightening of burdens. The Government have indeed adopted measures of retrenchment. But, instead of increasing taxation, they ought to, in the present economic state of the country, pursue further the course of retrenchment and effect more economies. Industry and commerce which are the arteries of the economic life of the country should have all relief and encouragement particularly at this juncture when it feels so heavily the gripping oppression of economic distress.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

I have whole-heartedly to thank you all, gentlemen, for the kind appreciation and approval, expressed by your Committee on your behalf, of what little I have been able to do as a delegate to the Round Table Conference. The said Conference in London concluded in a way which if pursued to its natural developments in the right spirit and manner on all sides should finally solve the problems before the country satisfactorily to all concerned. Committees have been appointed to pursue the work further. That work requires a calm atmosphere and a friendly co-operative spirit all round. It is most regrettable that such an atmosphere and spirit so necessary for the proper consideration and settlement of such important questions as are now before the country are grievously lacking. Let us pray and hope that such a desired state of affairs will still be brought about again, and a settlement tolerably satisfactory and beneficial to all concerned will be reached.

In this connection, I earnestly hope that all sections of the people will see the desirability and necessity of reconciliation and smooth pursuit of the desired object and that the Government on their part will, with reference to the present state of affairs, always avoid unnecessary hardness and things which may leave behind undue bitterness and discontent.

Further, I also earnestly hope that the different communities of the country may find agreement and cordiality amongst themselves as behoves citizens of the same country, adopting a policy of give and take, which policy is indispensable in achieving great objects. While other countries of the world are each, with a united voice, engaged in grappling with vital issues and trying to forge ahead on the road of rapid advancement and progress in all spheres, is it not a great pity that we should find it difficult even to achieve unity amongst ourselves which is the basis of all national progress?

TRADE AND INDUSTRY OF MADRAS.

It is regrettable, gentlemen, that the Government of India, have not yet recognised the necessity of giving the much needed and adequate protection to the tanning industry, which is the foremost industry of our province. May we hope that our Government will now at least give to tanning, a key industry of the country, the increased protection which it requires and richly deserves, especially at the present hard and trying times?

I referred at the outset to the brightening up of certain commodities. Ground-nuts, cotton and rice are amongst the articles that are showing some liveliness with higher prices. Ground-nuts which form the largest export of our province has shown indeed a more marked advance. But, because of the past experience, one hesitates to become enthusiastic about such buoyancy. One wonders whether this is a sign of a general and permanent revival or only a spasmodic one, probably due say, in the case of ground-nuts; or to the trouble in China, a grower of ground-nuts or to a diminution of crops in some places with respect to cotton. I do not want, however, to be pessimistic and hope that this buoyancy may augment and extend itself to other articles showing us round the corner to a better state of affairs. The world has indeed suffered bitterly long enough and I hope that nations will, with no more delay, be able to permanently lay at rest the cruelly exacting night-mare of war-problems and help the world on to the course of normal trade and commerce.

In conclusion, I desire to thank you all and other members absent, for your willing co-operation in the work of the Chamber. The Chamber owes a great deal to the unstinted honorary work of its members on the Committee, the sub-committees and the various public bodies, whose excellence of work is clearly reflected in the rapidly improviding financial condition of the Chamber and the enlarging circle of membership with individuals, firms, joint stock companies, co-operative societies, and affiliated Asssociations amongst them. My warm thanks are also due to the Honorary Secretaries and staff who have stood the strain of multiplying work remarkably well and in an uncomplaining manner.

Hijli (Midnapore).—Twenty-three underage civil disobedience prisoners were released from the Hijli special jail this evening before the expiry of their terms of sentence.—A. P.

KARNATAK 'DICTATOR' ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, Mar. 19.

Yesterday a police party went to camp at Kangil, a village of Ankola. The searched houses and woods and at night they carried on vigorous search. Sjt. Karmar the "Dictator" of the province was arrested at night with Mr. Patil of Vasre and a volunteer of Hichkade. Mr. Karmarkar was brought to Ankola and removed to Dharwar on the 18th inst.

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, President, K. P. C. C. was sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment. z

Suicide, Sequel To Losses In Speculations

"Having lost thousand of rupees in speculation, I have taken opium to commit suicide". With this last message on a chit in Gujarati, Karim Mohmed, residing at Babula Tank took poison and was found dead in his room by the police on Monday morning. The police removed the body to the morgue for an inquest.

The jury recorded a verdict of death due to opium poisoning.

DR. V. R. HAJARE.

Dr. V. R. Hajare who returns to India to-morrow (Wednesday) after securing from the Berlin University "Doctorate in Commerce" with Honours in Economics, History and Philosophy, has the distinction of being the first Bachelor of Commerce of the Bombay University to obtain the Ph.D. degree from Berlin.

"DON'T LET IT SNEAK THROUGH"

Dr. Deshmukh Warns Muslim M. L. As. Against Indian Medical Concil Bill

INDIA MUST HAVE POWER TO RETALIATE AGAINST GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh has issued the following statement regarding the Indian Medical Council Bill to be introduced in the Assembly:—

In the apathy produced by the disappointment over the bigger measures in the legislative assembly the All-India Medical Council bill is likely to sneak through. I hope the members will mend the subservient clauses of the bill or end it altogether.

The objects of the bill are (i) to supply a minimum standard (ii) and reciprocity. The bill, as it is does, neither. By means of the first schedule only the maximum standard of the older universities in India is made obligatory, the younger universities being rejected; whereas by schedule No. 2 the lowest standard not only in British Isles but also in colonies has to be recognised by statute. This is neither minimum standard nor reciprocity.

DON'T CREATE CASTE IN MEDICAL PROFESSION.

All that this bill will do is to produce caste in the medical profession. It recognises the graduates of the older universities, but the graduates of the discarded universities, and the licentiates of the bodies created by the Government, like illegitimate children, are to be made "untouchables."

There cannot, there should not be any caste in the medical profession. Hindoos, Mahomedans, and minorities over this question must stand together. The responsibilities of Mahomedans is even greater. There are hardly 2 per cent. of Mahomedan medical graduates of the Indian universities. A good many of their medical practitioners belong to the non-graduate class. This bill turns them into pariahs children of poor parents who cannot afford University education are made outcasts by this bill.

MUST HAVE POWER TO RETALIATE.

There is no reciprocity in this bill. India must have the power to retaliate, in case the G. M. C. or any other body is unreasonable, as has been the previous experience. We may forget and forgive the past but at least from the date of the passing of the bill there must be genuine reciprocity.

I hope the members of the Assembly will mend this bill accordingly or end it altogether.

PICKETS DISAPPOINT POLICE

Vain Vigil At Bullion Exchange

Anticipating picketing, a large police force headed by officers was posted in front of the Bullion Exchange, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay on Monday morning. It appears that leaflets were distributed earlier in the morning that the "C" Ward Dictator would be picketing the Bullion Exchange at 12 noon. The market however observed a holiday on account of the "Holi". The police after vainly waiting for the appearance of the pickets went back. Almost all important markets of the city except the Mangaldas Market remained closed being a bank holiday.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the Bombay Hunt Point to Point Races at Marol on Monday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House Bombay on Monday. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. K. W. Barlee, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, Sir Reginald Spence, Sir Byramjee and Lady Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. M. Clarke, Lt: Colonel B. Higham, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. S. S. Vazifdar, Commander and Mrs. R. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Spencer, Major and Mrs. W. I. Kennedy Minards, Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Mr. P. L. Thacker, the Revd. and Mrs. W. E. Cullwick, Miss Davis Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gennings, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. A. Illingworth, Mr. W. G. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Saklatvala and Mr. and Mrs. K. R. P. Shroff.

INDIAN HAVILDAR MAJOR SHOT DEAD

Alleged Assailant Fails To End His Life

KURIGRAM (Rangpur- Mar. 21.

A tragic occurrence in which an Indian Havildar Major was shot dead by one of his colleagues and the latter himself unsuccessfully attempted to take his own life after killing four persons is reported from Raumari steamer station.

It is reported that a detachment of the Fourth Assam Rifles consisting of 40 soldiers under the charge of four Lance-Naiks, one Havildar and one Havildar-Major was on its way from Tura (Garo Hills) to Manipur. They halted at Raumari Steamer Ghat on the afternoon of 14th March, when it is alleged, Havildar Manbahadur following a quarrel with Lappa Lama, Havildar-Major shot dead Lama and his wife and wounded their minor son in the leg.

A carter and a mistry, the latter of whom was waiting for the steamer were fatally injured by stray bullets.

After the incident Manbahadur attempted to kill himself but only succeeded in blowing off the lower part of his face.

The suspect has been brought here under arrest.—A. P.

Savantwadi Resident Convicted For Picketing Liquor Shop In Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, Mar. 20.
BY MAIL.

A resident of Savantwadi, who was recently deported under Section 3 of the Foreigners Act 111 of 1864 and handed over to the Savantwadi State police was arrested at Malwan for picketing the liquor shop there. He was tried before the Magistrate of Malwan and was convicted and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment under 4 of Ordinance V of 1932.

The same Magistrate also sentenced the 16th "Dictator" of the Vengurla "War" Council to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

MOTOR BUS COMES TO GRIEF

Passenger Injured In Accident

RATNAGIRI, Mar. 20.
BY MAIL.

A new Chevrolet bus No. W. 1885 coming from Hathkhamba to Ratnagiri overturned and dashed against a tree and dropped down at a depth of about 4 feet at a curve in mile 6 on the Hatkhamba-Ratnagiri Road.

It is understood that the car, which was going at full speed, overturned at a curve while the driver was attempting to avoid two women, who ere coming from the opposite direction. The car is reported to have been badly damaged. A passenger who received serious injuries, has been brought here for treatment.—A. P.

Hindustani Seva Dal Asst. Secretary Jailed

BELGAUM, March 17.

The Assistant Secretary of the Hindustan Seva Dal, who was detained in custody since January 15 and was released on parole on March 14, was convicted yesterday by the Dharwar Magistrate under Section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance for breach of parole and was sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default further imprisonment for three months. He was brought here this morning from Dharwar for being lodged in the Belgaum Central Jail.—A. P.

Encounter With Burmese Rebels Near Rangoon

RANGOON, Mar. 21.

A party of the civil police and Karen irregulars under the subdivisional officer and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Pegu, encountered a gang of twelve rebels armed with four guns near Anakaba on the 17th instant. Government forces wounded and captured one of the rebels and the others escaped.

A further surrender in Insein brings the aggregate number of surrenders in the District to 310.

Reports of dacoities are also received from Insein, Henzada, Bassein and Magwe.—A. P.

Old Woman Burnt To Death By Lightning

CUTTACK, Mar. 21.

During a heavy rain storm here yesterday a house in the Tulsipur Municipal area was struck by lightning. It caught fire and the only inmate of the house, a woman of fifty, was burnt to death.—A. P.

CITY NOTES

BOMBAY FINANCE MEMBER'S BAD LUCK

FRANCE TRANSFERS POLITICAL CONFLICT INTO FINANCIAL ARENA

BOMBAY, March 21.

The debates in the Bombay Legislative Council have resulted in the Finance Member getting 13 lakhs (an unlucky number) where he had asked 30 lakhs. It shows the unwisdom of asking too little. If only he had adopted the Central Government tactics and asked for the entire 73 lakhs deficit, he might have got much of it, if not all. But then, there are limits to human ingenuity and he could not discover any new forms of taxation. He might just as well give away the unlucky 13 lakhs and hope for better things next year.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

"Behind the scenes of international finance"* is the title of the most recent book of Paul Einzig, a young economist of 32 whose foreign extraction does not prevent his expounding the features of the London monetary situation better than the natives themselves. France, having failed to carry England with her in her mad schemes of crushing out Germany, resorted, according to the author, to change the venue of fighting from political warfare with iron bullets to financial warfare with gold bullets. Fortune favoured France and the depreciation of the franc drove away French capital from the country and the stabilisation of the franc at one-fifth of its old value gave the country a tremendous pull over other nations in competetive capacity.

FRENCH FINANCIAL EXPERTS.

Among the French financial experts who carried out the scheme of reconstruction of the country's gold resources, the most prominent is M. Poincare who started the "fighting fund" from the reparation of the capital which had drifted away during the period of depreciation. Year after year from 1927 French gold holdings and foreign balances increased and, directly or indirectly, the Bank of France was responsible for the acquisition of large gold reserves in Paris. The extent of this movement can be seen from the fact that in three years France gained £136 millions from London and has been able to increase the gold balances to a total of £586 millions against Britain's £130 millions.

A WEAPON OF ATTACK.

One of the most successful uses of this gold reserve was to separate Hungary and Bulgaria, the allies of Italy thus rendering the latter weaker against any possible aggressive schemes. This was accomplished by making these countries accept certain political conditions as a return for financial help rendered to save the countries from chaos and confusion.

ISOLATING GERMANY.

What the political victory over Germany could not do was to be attained by the use of gold. Britain, the best help of Germany, was weakened steadily by the use France made of her London balances and, though one cannot agree with the author that "the Bank of France had been publishing incorrect returns for some time past", it has to be admitted that she probably used other nations and their balances to reduce Britain's power. Thus, if she lent money to Austria and the latter withdrew it, it was equal to a withdrawal by France. Even the United States, where there has recently been an increase in the demand for currency due to bank failures, had to fall in, it seems, with the demands of France that no settlement of the reparations question was to be made.

RESULT ON FRANCE.

While France thus succeeded in bringing her allies and enemies under control, the return of capital into Paris has not been healthy. The initial advantage of depreciated currency vanished and prices continued even to rise in France when they were falling in other countries (N. S. Aiyar, Foreign Exchange in India, pp. 357). Consequently, the balance of payments and even of trade is turning against her. It must also be remembered that her best exports are luxury products and these die away in a world in the grips of trade depression and even collapse. The balancing of the budget depending on German payments must also become almost impossible in future and the author thinks that in the next few years the financial supremacy of France will disappear.

NO ROSY PROSPECT.

The author thinks that "the intense hatred that is growing all the world over for the nation which inflicted sufferings on five continents" is bound to crush the offender. "But meanwhile the world is bound to go on suffering". And yet "every day may have a new calamity in store" and that "chaotic currency conditions will add to the world's difficulties." But one has to hope that the "five continents" will have enough intelligence to get out of the clutches of this gold demon which is making millions starve in a world of plenty while America is trying to feed cattle which would save those millions.

TRAMWAYS EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Tramways Company for February amounted to Rs. 7,52,427 on electric current against Rs. 8,55,561 in January and Rs. 5,22,004 in trams and buses against Rs. 5,49,537. The total earnings to end of February were Rs. 26,79,529.

*Macmillan and Co. Price 7/6 net.

"Labour Day" In Nagpur

NAGPUR, Mar. 21.

The "Labour Day" was observed here yesterday. A procession, headed by Mrs. Ruikar passed through the city streets with Red flags and posters bearing the usual left-wing Labour slogans. Later a meeting was held with Mr. Krishna Manke in the chair.

Resolutions were passed protesting against the prolonged continuance of the Meerut trial.

The meeting favoured the adoption of adult franchise and a socialist constitution and protested against the action of Government not giving effect to the Whitley Commission's recommendations.—A. P.

Eight Congress Volunteers Jailed In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 21.

Eight volunteers have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each in connection with the civil disobedience movement in the city. Several others have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each in the same connection in Howrah.—A. P.

Ohpthalmological Society Of Bombay

The Fourth Annual meeting and the Social of the Society will be held on TUESDAY the 22nd instant at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) in the A. M. C. Free Ohphthalmic Hospital Building, when after reading of the report and the Election of Office Bearers clinical Cases will be shown. Then it will be followed by a group photo of the members and reading of papers by Drs. Shroff and Sathaye. The annual Dinner of the Society will be held at Brandons Victoria Terminus at 8-15 p. m. (S. T.) All the members of the Society are requested to attend the Annual functions.

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Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

ACTION UNDER ORDINANCE IN U. P.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF SEARCHES, SEIZURES AND ATTACHMENTS

The following is the concluding portion of the official reply to interpellations in the U. P. Legislative Council, giving details of action under the Ordinances:

ACTION UNDER UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATION ORDINANCE.

In Dehra Dun the office of the Dehra Dun District Congress Committee was seized.

In Saharanpur district several Congress offices in Saharanpur and Hardwar were searched and Congress papers seized.

In Muzaffarnagar, Mainpuri, Budaun, Pilibhit, Farrukhabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Azamgarh Garhwal, Gorakhpur, Partabgarh and Bara Banki there was no action.

In Meerut seven buildings have been seized.

In Bulandshahr district the Congress office at village Jahangirpur was closed and the Prem Mahavidyalaya estate was seized.

In Aligarh district moveable property was seized in the Congress offices at Aligarh and Hathras.

In Muttra district possession was taken of the premises occupied by the Prem Mahavidvalaya Association at Brindaban and Muttra and of Congress offices in five other places.

In Agra district possession was taken of eight buildings on the ground that they were Congress offices or other illegal institutions.

In Etah district possession was taken of three Congress 'Ashrams' and all property found therein seized.

In Bareilly district the Bareilly Congress office and two rural Congress offices were seized.

In Bijnor district the Congress offices at Nagina and Najibabad were taken possession of.

In Moradabad district certain houses suspected to Contain Congress funds were searched.

In Shahjahanpur district possession was taken of the Congress offices at village Khudaganj, Majhla and Birahimpur

In Etawah district possession was taken of the Congress office and ashram.

Information was not complete regarding Cawnpore district.

In Fatehpur four men were arrested under Section 5.

In Allahabad district possession was taken of the Swaraj Bhawan at Allahabad city and all Congress Committees in the district and certain other associations were declared unlawful. The Congress hospital located in the Swaraj Bhawan was taken possession of together with its equipment and has been started as a Government hospital for so long as the notified place remains in the possession of the Government.

In Hamirpur district possession was taken of Khaddar Bhandars at Hamirpur and the Gandhi ashram at Rath and some houses and shops belonging to Congress people.

In Banda district possession was taken of the Congress quarters and offices.

In Benares district one bank and two private houses were searched for Congress funds. Possession was taken of Congress offices and buildings occupied by unlawful associations.

In Mirzapur district the Congress camp at Mirzapur was seized.

In Ghazipur district possession was taken of four Congress offices.

In Ballia district a khaddar bhandar which was used for the purpose of the Congress Committee was seized.

In Basti district two Congress offices and the property found there were seized.

In Naini Tal Congress offices and the property found there were seized.

In Almora possession was taken of the district Congress office.

In Lucknow district possession was taken of Congress offices and buildings.

In Unao district arrests made under the Ordinance were dealt with under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

In Rae Bareli district 18 Congress offices and the property found in them were seized. Three Congress platforms were demolished.

In Sitapur district 15 Congress offices were seized.

In Hardoi district five offices of Congress and other organizations and the property found in them were seized.

In Kheri district some Congress offices and the property found in them were seized.

In Fyzabad district possession was taken of the Congress offices at Fyzabad and Ajodhia.

In Gonda district possession was taken of three Congress offices and some houses with all the property found in them.

In Bahraich district all Congress offices and buildings and the property found in them were seized.

In Sultanpur district a house in Sultanpur [illegible] Congressmen were living, and the property found in it was seized.

ACTION UNDER INSTIGATION & MOLESTATION ORDINANCES.

In Dehra Dun—nil.

In Saharanpur—three persons were convicted under the former and six persons under the latter.

In Muzaffarnagar—12 persons were convicted under the latter.

In Meerut—two persons were convicted under the former. Under section 5 (1) on the application of a zamindar action was taken in the case of one village to realize arrears of a notified liability; 36 persons were convicted under the latter.

In Bulandshahr—nil under either Ordinance.

In Aligarh—two persons were convicted under the latter.

In Muttra—nine persons were prosecuted under the former Ordinance and two arrests were made under the latter.

In Agra—four persons were convicted under the former Ordinance.

In Mainpuri—two arrests were made under the latter Ordinance.

In Etah—three persons were convicted under the latter Ordinance.

In Bareilly—no action was taken under either Ordinance.

In Bijnor—16 persons were arrested. Cases were withdrawn against four and the remaining twelve were convicted under the former Ordinance, six persons were convicted under the latter.

In Budaun—two persons were convicted under the former and six pesons under the latter.

In Moradabad—two persons were arrested under the former and none under the latter.

In Shahjahanpur—none was arrested.

In Pilibhit—none was arrested under the former but 74 persons were arrested under the latter of whom 64 were convicted and seven released on apology and two were under trial.

In Farrukhabad—one hundred persons were arrested under the former and none under the latter.

In Etawah—none was arrested under either Ordinance.

In Cawnpore—a number of arrests were made for instigation to non-payment of rent. Orders under section 5 were issued in a very few cases. Information was incomplete as regards the action under the Molestation Ordinance.

In Fatehpur—a meeting in support of 'No-rent' campaign was held at Village Dhata on Jan. 21. The meeting was dispersed and 11 men arrested. 34 men were arrested under the Molestation Ordinance.

In Allahabad—several persons were prosecuted under section 3. Action under section 2 has been replaced by action under section 132-A of the Tenancy Act. 36 persons were arrested for picketing.

In Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda districts there were no arrests at all.

In Benares—three persons were convicted under the Instigation Ordinance and there had been 53 convictions for picketing.

In Mirzapur—10 persons were convicted under the Instigation Ordinance.

In Jaunpur—five convictions were made for picketing.

In Ghazipur—four arrests were made for picketing.

In Ballia—four persons were convicted for picketing.

In Gorakhpur—five persons were prosecuted under the Instigation Ordinance and 34 cases were instituted for picketing.

In Basti—one arrest was made under the Instigation Ordinance.

In Azamgarh, Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal—no action was taken under either Ordinance.

In Lucknow—52 persons were prosecuted under the former and 92 persons were prosecuted for picketing.

In Unao—49 arrests were made under the Instigation Ordinance.

In Rae Bareli—action was taken against 28 persons and 14 persons, respectively.

In Sitapur—two persons were convicted under the former and 40 persons were prosecuted under the latter Ordinance.

In Hardoi—nine persons were sent up for trial but they apologized and the proceedings were dropped and no action was taken under the Molestation Ordinance.

In Kheri and Bahraich—no action was taken.

In Fyzabad—two arrests were made for picketing.

In Gonda—three persons were arrested for picketing.

In Partabgarh—no action was taken.

In Sultanpur—15 persons were arrested for picketing. Five were convicted and four released on tendering an apology and the case against six is pending.

In Bara Banki—29 persons were arrested under the Instigation Ordinance.

Another statement showed that within the same period the Government had prohibited 31 meetings and 24 processions, had forcibly dispersed 25 meetings and 31 processions, had made 2,502 arrests under the Ordinances and 4,458 arrests under the ordinary law, had imposed sentences of fine on 170 persons, sentences of imprisonment on 1,343 persons and sentences of both fine and imprisonment on 3,473 persons. There was a general prohibition of meetings at Mainpuri, Bareilly, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Ballia and Azamgarh and of the provincial political conference in December at Etawah. The only place in the province at which there was a general prohibition of processions was Allahabad. The largest number of arrests under the Ordinances was made at Allahabad (631). The highest number of sentences of imprisonment was also at Allahabad (566).—"Leader."

AN ANNA INSTRUMENT AIDS WEATHER FORECAST

Alipur Meteorological Invention

It was claimed on behalf of the Alipur Meteorological observatory by Dr. A. K. Das who in course of a lecture delivered at the Overtoun Hall, demonstrated some instruments which had been designed there for the exoration of the upper atmosphere and by which it is now possible for the meteorologists to prephecy quite accurately about the air condition of Bengal.

Dr. S. N. Sen, the Meteorologist who presided, said that in the present scientific age they could no longer rely upon the astrological calculation given in ordinary Bengali calendar for the whole year. As a matter of fact, said Dr. Sen, back-ground on the subject of Astrology had been receded into Atmosphere by the advent of meteorology. Bengal, he said, was divided and sub-divided by so many rivers and rivulets and it was natural therefore that in future the air travel here would be the most popular with the people. In order to ensure air travel the knowledge of meteorology was absolutely essential if aviation was to be made safe. In European countries instruments existed for the study of atmosphere but their cost was somewhat prohibitive for mere observation. In India for the first time Mr. Chatterjee, the Meteorological officer in charge of Lucknow station, designd an instrument for studying the air condition which cost Rs. 2. But even that was considered high for mere observation. But the instruments designed by Dr. Das were the cheapest possible when it is taken into account that treir price did not exceed one anna. These instruments amply satisfied the scientific purposes for which they were intended.

The Indian weather, concluded Dr. Sen had waited long for being tackled. With the cheap instruments at their disposal, the average science students of Bengal said Dr. Sen, should take up the study of meteorology at their homes and thereby follow the course of nor-wester or a similar elemental fury which was notoriously frequent so far as Bengal was concerned.

Any student or person interested in meteorology would be welcome at the Alipur Observatory to see the instruments.

Admission To Dehra Dun Military College

MADRAS, March 18.

A Press Communique says:—In connection with the admission of candidates to the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, who desire subsequently to enter the Cadet Colleges in England with a view to obtaining Commissions in the Indian Army, full particulars regarding the aim and scope of the course of training, rules relating to admission to the college, fees etc., will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette on 22nd March, 5th and 19th April and 3rd May 1932.

Copies of the "Regulations for the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun" and the "Provisional Regulations respecting admission of Indian gentlemen to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and the Royal Air Force Cadet College, Cranwell" can be obtained from the Manager, Government of India Central Publication Branch, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta at a cost of annas 2 and 4 per copy respectively.

All applications should be submitted in the prescribed form to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Madras Governor's Camp, not later than the 15th May 1932. No applications received after the 15th May will be considered.—A. P.

PRACTICAL EFECTS OF TARIFF REFORM

(Continued from page 6.)

doubtless with as much accuracy as in the former case.

A LIVELY CORPSE

It was the economic credo of the last thirty years at least that the small shop-keeper was doomed, and would in another generation disappear from the scene. "A Survey of Retail Distribution" by Mr. P. C. Hoffman examines the statistics of the Home Office and the Ministry of Labour, of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute and of the Shop Assistants' Union. The conclusion he draws is that in the More than Up-to-Date United States of North America there is an average of one store for every 67 head of the population, and one assistant employed for every 17. On the other hand, in the British towns and cities, there is one shop for every 44 of the population.

NATIONALISM AT ENGLANDS' DOOR

While the "know-all" public men of England are boasting of the total collapse of Welsh and Scottish "Nationalism," the economic absurdity and anachronism thereof, and so forth, a band of young Welshmen have scaled giddy heights of a public building and hauled down the Union Jack, substituting for it the Red Dragon of Wales. In Ireland a revolution has occurred and the English who were supposed to have been the fore front as well as the backbone of "Black-and-Tan"ism is Ireland, (whereas it was the work of a virtual dictator) have treated it with perfect calm.

One hears, immediately after, of a sweeping victory of reaction at the elections, the use of expressions like: "If they want a Republican leader of the Dail, why shouldn't they have one?" Even the news that Mr. De Valera will bring in a short Bill to abolish the oath of allegiance to King George fails to arouse any howl. An isolated thread or two, that the "Westminster Statute" would be rescinded when Mr. De Valera assumed office, has not materialised. The general feeling is that the autonomous Colonies, for whom we staged the Westminster Statute and the differential tariffs might not stand for the withdrawal from Ireland of rights already possessed (even without any form of acknowledgment) by Canada and Australia.

It must not be thought that, for these or other reasons, a Republic exists for the government of Ireland. Two obstacles are present. The Act of Union and the Northern Government.

What has happened is this. While no Party in "truncated Ireland" possesses an independent majority in the Dail, Republicanism of the co-operating sort is the largest,—and it has taken office on the assumption that Labour will work with it, though constitutionally unable to ally itself with the Party. Thus the situation resolves itself into "Office by the Republicans, with Control by the Labour Minority."

Mr. De Valera has pledged himself to an Economic Programme, to which Labour gives full support. His enemies say that the Programme will either ruin his Party or the country. His friends say that he and the Labour men can do as they please about the rate, or extent of application, of the economic changes. One thing emerges, that the Cosgrave Government spent more time on suppression than on economic development, and that the new Government is bound to cancel suppression, and start on its New Economic Policy. There is no reason why Ireland (South) should not set up a fruitful "Five Years Plan."

BELYING THE PROPHETS.

How we were all trounced for telling the English people that the "Pound for 15/9" war bribe was dust and ashes! Some stupid people, (you know them, the sort that stick to village communes and charka and old ideas)—stuck to their gold, and refused to buy the Government's 15/9 paper, rubber-stamped £1. With what result Gold has, after weary years of our advising a free market in gold, been permitted free exchange, and the hoarded gold pounds have fetched 27 shillings and 9 pence each. The economic "back-numbers" have gained 11½ per cent. by their scepticism.

We told those who had ears to hear, that the withdrawal of gold at the beginning of the Great War was on entirely wrong lines. Even the bankers told Mr. Lloyd George that no larger a paper issue than 120 million pounds was necessary to finance the War in the home market. He issued 750 millions. But economics cannot be defied: common commodities rose as high as six times their previous price. When notes had to be withdrawn, it was done by offering bargain paper. The bargain paper has since fallen to less than the purchasing value of the notes paid for it. The withdrawal was insufficient,—there still circulated over twice the necessary currency. The purchasing value of the notes fell, but only to the ratio of 2.1 with pre-war value.

THE GOLD RUSH.

The public were told that they were traitors if they did not pass up all their gold to the nation, that is, to the banks. They were lauded as patriots if they gave up "hoarding," and accepted paper or credits. Now, in 1932, the public are told that if they had persisted in hoarding (as many must have done), they would be labelled Patriots on passing over the hoarded gold at a price of as high as 27s. 9d. to the pound. The thrifty New-Patriots responded; so much gold has been disgorged that——the PRICE IS GOING DOWN AGAIN. What was this Free Market in Gold permitted for? "To Save the Pound." Where is the pound to-day? At 16s. 3d. on foreign exchanges. Economics is not mocked.

THE NOTE SITUATION.

Meanwhile the bringing of this gold on the market resulted in payment by paper, and the carefully reduced currency has been increased by a proportional amount. The inflation has been immediately reflected by a stiffening of the low commodity prices, ruling during the pre-Tariff Dump and in the distribution of the dumped goods. Importers will have benefitted, the consumers and the British producers will have gained nothing. This interesting subject can only be dealt with here in tabloid instalments.

"IN SPORTIVE MOOD."

That a juggle is going on can be gathered from the fact that, while values are being boomed one day as "on the rise," and reported next day as showing inexplicable weakness, the War Fives are strong. If we have not exacty balanced the pound, Indian short-date bonds are doing nicely. If our manoeuvres abroad have had doubtful success, Chelsea is coming back finely for the Cup Final, and the Rotten Row riders are being brought to heel over proper riding kit. While the Nation was stampeded on our "Day of Trial and Danger," and the unemployed docked 1/9 on their pitiable 15/3, £170 millions have come in on the income tax or 87 per cent. of the half-year's demands. That, and the gold rush that still continues (though past its first youth), prove how ruined we are. So ruined that the tax on income is reduced, while the impositions on the workers are increased. What a game!

THE RE-DISCOVERY OF LONDON

Mr. George Slocombe is busy re-discovering the "Ned Cut". Not to be outdone, we propose to present to our readers, as objects of their touring plans, the claims of Shoreditch, Shadwell, and the Docks.

Shoreditch is a collective title applied to a district of London—a mixture of old parishes and hamlets, with a modern "borough." Every student knows that Shoreditch is connected with the early days of Shakespeare as a player, if not a playwright. (It will be noticed that the fictitious etymology of "Jane Shore's ditch" is treated with contempt by the writer).

The famous "Curtain Road" reminds us of the second theatre set up in Shoreditch soon after Burbage's famous "Theatre." It is beyond question that Shakespeare first obtained employment in some capacity, either at "The Theatre" or its rival "The Curtain." One cannot dwell on details, however, one cannot even tell much about the quiet charm of parts of that end of the borough called Hoxton, west of Kingsland-road, between Old street and the northern boundary. Once "Hogsden," now Huxton, it is portion of the district which—with Bethnal Grean—is still the chief furniture producer of this country. The trade even extends into Haggerston, birthplace of Halley (of comet fame); and Hackney, "which is another story." But what we were talking about was the charm, if only of sunshine and shadows, in quiet spots like Hoxton Square,—dream spots in the midst of toil and moiling, tawdriness and gloom. "The East End of London",—what a tale of woe, work and wickedness it suggests to thousands. Yet to the sister of the writer, it signified a quiet, old-fashioned house in "De Beauvoir Town," now De Beauvoir Square, Hackney. To the writer, the delightful old building, "The Geffrye Museum," which not only houses its original object, the almshouse descended from the munificence of "Sr. Robert Geffryes, Knt., Alderman and Iron-monger," but a fine collection of woodwork, joinery and cabinet examples in the Museum section.

Everyone interested in the development of furniture in the last two or three centuries should visit this wonderful, as well as most quaint and bekutiful, Museum of East London.

FRAGRANT ICE COLD LEMON CREAM REGISTERED

This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning, it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long, black, soft and glossy.

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Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

and 9 years before

Feb. 25, 1918. Age, 7 years 5 months; weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.

BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 21, 1918. Age, 7 years 7 months; weight, 2 st. 11½ lbs.

AFTER 8 WEEKS ON VIROL

How VIROL BUILDS for LIFE

At the age of 7 years 5 months, Marjorie McKenna was suffering from the most serious form of wasting. To-day, thanks to Virol, she is a healthy, well-grown girl showing no trace of the tremendous strain thrown upon her constitution during her terrible illness.

Remarkable Evidence—

At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Rosevale Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1 st. 11½ lbs. Apart from dressing of the sores, *she had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her thrice daily.*

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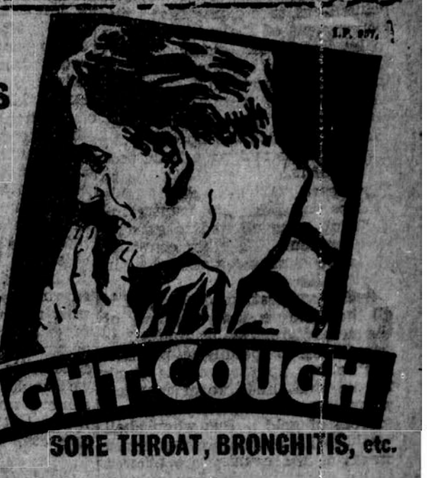

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I. G. Of Prisons Refuses Information Regarding Jail Diet

KARACHI MERCHANTS' REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT

Unsatisfactory Classification Of Political Prisoners

The followwng are extracts from the letter written by Lala Jaswantrai Churamani, President of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, and Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Chairman of the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber, Karachi, to the Under Secretary to tre Government of Bombay, Home Department, on the subject of classification of political prisoners:

In this conection we have further to add that in view of the definite assertion by the Hon'ble Sir James Crerar in the course of his replies to the questions of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, M.L.A., at the last sessions of the Assembly that the principles regulating the classification of prisoners, as explained in the Government communique of the 19th February 1930, are still in force, it is quite clear that the instructions issued by the Government of Bombay in pursuance of the said communique, as mentioned in the Director of Information, Bombay, circular No. P-117, dated 17-4-1930, also still remain in force. An extract from that circular is hereunder reproduced for ready reference.

"The Government of India recently announced the principles on which they desired that the jail rules in force in the several Provinces for the classification of prisoners should be revised. In pursuance of the principles there laid down the Government of Bombay have now issued instructions for the separation of all convicted prisoners into three classes.

Class A will include only a limited number of exceptional cases. Prisoners may be admitted to Class A if:

(1) they are non-habitual prisoners of good character;

(2) they by reason of their education, occupation and superior mode of living, are clearly of high social status.

They will not be eligible for Class A if they have been convicted of:

(1) offences involving

(a) elements of cruelty, moral degradation or personal greed;

(b) serious or premeditated violence;

(c) serious offences against property;

(1) offences relating to the possession of explosive firearms and other dangerous weapons with the object of committing an offence or of enabling an offence to be committed;

(3) abetment or incitement of offences falling within these subclauses.

Class B will include prisoners, who, while not qualified for admission to Class A, have by social status, education and habits of life, been accustomed to a mode of living superior to that of the ordinary jail population.

The ordinary jail population will constitute class "C....."

If so, our Committees venture to assert that in actual practice these instructions of the Government of Bombay are being ignored 'in toto' as is clear from the following.

A SUPERIOR CLASS.

It will be readily admitted that persons convicted of offences connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement constituted altogether a different and superior class who cannot be termed as the ordinary jail population who alone are to constitute the "C" Class. Is it not then in contravention of the said instructions to award the non-violent political offenders the "C" Class on conviction, and can this by any stretch of imagination be said to be in conformity with the said instructions of the Government?

Again, some ladies and gentlemen who on the last occasion were classed as "A" or "B" class prisoners have been on the present occasion classed as "C" Class prisoners. This, in view of the facts, (a) that the same principles regulating classification are still in force, (b) that the Government claim to be absolutely free from vindictiveness, (c) that the Government policy in respect of classification of prisoners is least affected by the Ordinances, and (d) that there is no change in the status of such persons, our Committees fail to see any justification in. Nor do they see any reason for "C" Class being awarded to them on the present occasion. All this together with the degrading and harsh treatment as explained in our previous representation naturally is up to prejudice the public mind, but our Committees are firmly of opinion that prompt action on the part of the Government to undo these wrongs not only will not fail to dispel such doubts but will further win for the Government public faith, so very essential factor securing public co-operation which the Government do undoubtedly seek. While on the other hand our Committees are afraid that any further connivance to such deviations is bound to result in utter disappointment and loss of faith.

At this juncture, critical as it is, our Committees feel it to be their foremost duty to urge that the Government will be graciously pleased to rise to the situation and take a very prompt action in the matter by (1) ordering a thorough investigation with a view to promote all such political prisoners as cannot be termed as ordinary jail population from "C" to "B" or "C" Class according to their respective social status, and (2) by requiring strict adherence by the trying magistrates to their instructions in this connection as mentioned in the Director of Information circular referred to above.

DIET INFORMATION.

As regards the diet we requested the Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, and the Superintendent Karachi District Prison, kindly to furnish us with the following information:—

(1) A detailed statement of articles of diet with quantity and cost shown against each, supplied to the prisoners of the "A," "B" and "C" Classes last year; and also under the revised scheme in vogue at present; and

(2) The date of introduction of the revised scheme and the reasons therefor.

But the above-said two officers replied to us that the information asked for could not be supplied.

It has been alleged that even the quantity of the inferior quality of food, and milk and butter and tea, etc., to be given to each of the prisoners has been considerably reduced. Last year the "A" and "B" Class prisoners were given each 32 oz. of milk or 4 'chakis'—cakes of butter of one oz. each in a day; now they get 14 oz. of milk and 1/2 oz. of butter a day. Further sugar and Ghur are totally stopped. Last year the total cost of diet per head per diem was 7 annas in the higher two Classes; now it has been reduced to annas four and pies six only.

WHEAT FOR JOWAREE.

As for the diet of the "C" Class prisoners, much has been said in our previous representations, and a further grievance has been added by the withdrawal of an improvement made for a time by substituting wheat for jowaree for about 4 to 5 days in a week; and the diet of the "C" Class prisoner costs hardly one anna and nine pies per head per diem, which cannot be said to be even a bare minimum and if this is a fact, our Committees wonder what end is desired by the Government by allowing continuance of such a system of diet and treatment.

It is very regrettable that our Committees have not been supplied with true information in this connection by the Government, and if the allegation was false and were we in possession of full information regarding the actual facts, it would be in the interests of the Government themselves, as we would ourselves contradict any false report gaining currency in the public. But such being not the case, it is difficult to combat the doubts in the mind of the public as to the correctness of the current report, and the impression becomes hardened by the assumption that there is being and has been a good deal of deviation from the declared policy of the Government in regard to diet and treatment of the political prisoners.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

It has been further alleged that the Anglo-Indians and Europeans convicted of criminal offences are never given the last Class, and that criminal prisoners of other nations, as Japanese, Chinese, etc., are given better food and treatment. But it is a pity that not only the Indian prisoners convicted of criminal offences are subjected to the worst treatment, but also along with them in a like manner are treated even the political prisoners pledged to strict non-violence, no regard being paid to the respectability, social status, health, age, sex, etc., of the persons convicted.

Our Committees, while again thanking the Government for the courtesy of acknowledgment of our previous representation, beg to submit that this requires to be further supplemented by prompt removal of all grievances and complaints mentioned therein, which is in the interest of the Government themselves who desire co-operation of the public in general and commercial community in particular. It has been a firm conviction in the public mind that the Government officials have stiffened their attitude much more than last year towards the political prisoners; this has created much dissatisfaction among even those who are not at all sympathetic with the current political movement.

It is therefore specially urged that things be set aright without delay and the political prisoners be treated in a way befitting their status and facilities in matter of diet, clothes, interviews, etc., be given as requested in our previous correspondence.—"Sind Observer."

N. M. WADIA CHARITIES

The following is a statement of Income and Expenditure for the year 1930-31 of the N. M. Wadia Charities:—

EXPENDITURE: Marriage of Poor Maids Rs. 5,365; Navjote of Poor Parsi Boys & Girls Rs. 1,900; Maintenance and Education of Orphans Rs. 11,011-4; Hospitals Rs. 58,036; Relief of the Poor and the Distressed Rs. 1,03,706-6; Natural Calamities Rs. 21,900; Care and Protection of Animals Rs. 1,000; Education Rs. 71,339-3-5; Miscellaneous and Unspecified Charities Rs. 35,937; General Expenses including salaries, legal charges, audit fees, printing stationery &c., 49,604-9-1.

Total Rs. 3,59,799-6.

INCOME:—Rents from Properties, less taxes, insurance, repairs and depreciation Rs. 1,55,975-4-4; Interest and Dividends Rs. 2,47,077-15--11.

Total Rs. 4,03,053-4-3.

C. P. Crop Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 19.

The C. P. Weather and crop report for the week ending Monday the 14th March 1932, says that the weather was generally clear. Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops are in progress.

Condition of standing crops is fairly good. Rinderpest and sporadic foot and mouth disease prevail in parts of several districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of wheat and rice in one district, of gram in 4 and of juar in 2 fell, while those of gram in 2 and of rice and juar in one roze by 1 to 6 seers per rupee.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN MADRAS SHOP

Clothiers' Heavy Loss

MADRAS, Mar. 20.

The shop of Messrs Chellaram Gianchand, leading foreign cloth dealers of Rattan Bazzar, which has been the centre of Congress picketing ever since the commencement of civil disobedience, was the scene of a fire last night. The shop was closed at 8/30 p.m., and a neighbour, finding smoke emerging from the premises, informed the police who immediately telephoned to the fire brigade.

Three engines arrived promptly and extinguished the fire a little after midnight. It was found that the section containing cotton, silk and woollen goods, both Swadeshi and foreign, had been affected. The loss cannot be estimated at present, but it is believed to be considerable. The cause of the fire is unknown. No foul play is suspected. It is understood that the goods are insured.—A. P.

WARDHA ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA (C.P.), March 18.

A prominent village organiser of Wardha was arrested on the 16th and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

A batch of four volunteers are arrested the same day at Hinganghat and sentenced yesterday to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each. A lady worker of Hinganghat was also sentenced to 9 months' simple imprisonment.

The 16th "Dictator" of Wardha was arrested to-day while addressing a public meeting. Two volunteers were also arrested while distributing Congress Bulletins.

Swadeshi Propaganda In C. P.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Mar. 19.

Since its inception the Swadeshi Propaganda League, Nagpur, has been doing inceasant activities in Nagpur and in the mofussil area.

Branches of the League have been formed at Wardha, Ramtek and Kamptee.

Three meetings for ladies were also held in Nagpur.

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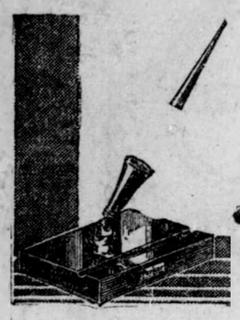

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY

"CHOOSE BETWEEN WORLD PEACE AND ANOTHER WORLD WAR"

Helen Keller's Stirring Appeal For International Co-operation To Secure Permanent Peace

"Unity," the well-known American weekly journal, publishes the following address by Helen Keller on the need for immediate international effort to avert war:—

I have chosen for my talk this morning our Great Responsibility —choosing between world peace and another world war. Upon our choice in this momentous issue depends the future of America and of all countries. In the broadest sense, it is in the power of the peoples to bring about permanent peace and universal good-will.

It is for us to fix our minds on this tremendous fact and refuse to be turned aside by the argument that men have always fought, and will always fight. It is true that in 1815 the Holy Alliance was established to put an end to militarism, but instead of disappearing, armies and navies have grown more formidable—that is, because there has not been a consistent and intelligent education for peace.

The time to achieve peace is now. The way to succeed is to forget the past of fear and hate, to build up a powerful public opinion against war and prepare ourselves with all our might to live peaceably among the peoples of the earth.

13-YEARS OF PEACE TALK.

We have had thirteen years of peace talk. A war-weary world has listened to endless promises, prophecies and understanding and accord, and what has come of it all? Pacts and protocols have been signed, and the Governments are still increasing their armaments, piling debts upon debts in a mad effort to secure against attack.

Thirteen years ago millions of young men gave their lives for liberty and world security, and what is there to show for that appalling sacrifice? The greatest of wars ended disastrously for both victor and vanquished. The Peace Treaty at Versailles did not bring truce peace, but laid the foundation for other wars. There are a million more soldiers in Europe today than at the beginning of 1914, and what security has Europe? It seems to me, the time has come to demand that the peace talk shall bear fruit in constructive action.

Before we can work effectively for peace, we must learn how wars are made, and what their causes are. Vagueness is the enemy of action and a great weapon in the hands of militarists. The causes are both political and economic. Let us try to grasp a few of the most important ones.

For instance, let us take the United States which has unlimited resources—sufficient to supply all the people with food, shelter, clothing, the means of decent living, education, security and happiness. There is no excuse for poverty and insecurity in a nation with such vast resources. Yet there is poverty, unemployment and insecurity in the United States. And these evils are not the fault of those who suffer from them. They result from a social order in which private profit, not service to the people, is the ruling factor, and from bad distribution and lack of proper arrangements which would make the resources available so as to meet the needs of everybody.

When captains of industry cannot, or will not make a proper division of earnings between labour and capital, economic unrest prevails, and a state of affairs arises like that which we are witnessing here and all over the world. When millions of people willing to work are idle and without the common necessities of life, there is more and more grumbling heard, more and more outspoken criticism of the inequalities of income and property ownership. Then those in power become alarmed, and "big business" looks about for a pretext to make war—and that is just what they are doing now.

ORGANISE FOR PEACE.

If we are to head off this war, we must organise for peace. We must match our forces against those of the militarists. We must refuse to have anything to do with the production of munitions or armaments, or to take part in any part in any war whatever.

For most wars are economic. They have their origin in the struggle between different countries for special advantages—favourably situated sea-ports, opportunities to exploit a backward people, raw materials such as rubber, oil, copper, financial supremacy or control of the world's means of communication. Right now there is a terrific competition in radio equipment on both sides of the Atlantic. Each Government is determined to be heard on the air and exclude the propaganda of every other. The British Radio Corporation has on its coats of arms this legend, "Nation shall speak peace unto nation." Friendship between all lands seems so naturally a message for the radio to carry that many rise up and call it blessed. But in reality more war than peace is being broadcasted. The new high-power stations erected along frontiers in Europe are monuments to fear as undeniably as chains of forts or arsenals. The lofty antennae facing each other seem to dispute the frontier in different languages. Stations re-concentrated wherever the boundaries were shifted after the Great War, or racial problems are difficult. It is incumbent upon us to see to it that radio broadcasting assumes its role as a source of international understanding and goodwill. We need to check the propaganda that Government hostile to each other carry on in neutral lands, and cultivate instead an intense desire for the constructive arts, for the progress of science, a diminution of disease, and liberation of the impulses that create beauty and joy. As things are now, every increase of scientific knowledge brings the possible destruction of what order there exists to-day because it is utilized for war. It is a fact, my friends, that every historical cause of war exists between Great Britain and America to-day, and is being aggravated daily. Let us not be deceived by the assurance that war between those two sister lands is "unthinkable." Politicians said with equal positiveness before 1914 that war between Germany and Great Britain was unthinkable. Should we not brush aside all such idle phrases and insist on sincere preparedness for peace?

'PLAYING UP' WAR.

Whenever a conflict breaks out, each belligerent nation finds it an advantage to tell everybody that it was attacked. But defense is seldom the underlying cause of war. The newspapers play it up because it arouses the patriotism that is necessary to carry on. They talk about "better days coming," and assure us that all the disasters of the present will be righted by moratoriums and bank credits. In those "better days" other millions of young men will be slaying each other with all manner of machines and cruelties. The maimed, the blind, the insane will multiply until the future burden breaks the backs of unborn generations.

Ignorance of these matters is of great importance to rulers and politicians who spin the destinies of mankind. Because of this ignorance they know that wars will continue, and that they will profit by them. No, my friends, peace will not come through the League of Nations, where statesmen agree to scrap everything they won't need in the next war, or through the Disarmament Conference that is to be held at Geneva next February. Neither will it come through tariff walls and moratoriums. Why cannot the people see that the powers that be are trying to drive Russia into war with Japan because it would be easier for them to exploit China if there was an enemy nation between it and Russia?

A little reflection will, I think, show any intelligent person that we, the people, cannot leave the promotion of peace to our Governments. As I have tried to explain, Governments are founded on force, and to defend and extend their power, they inevitably resort to militarism. Already the War Department of the United States has plans for mobilizing four million men and equipping industry so as to supply them with provisions and ammunition, and submarines are being launched on every coast as fast as labour can produce them. Look with your own eyes, read the newspapers with attention, and you will see the network of deadly combat and horror that is being drawn about us under the mask of disarmament, the Federation of Europe and measures for business recovery.

PERMANENT SACRIFICE.

We, the peoples, must learn to co-operate more closely in striving for peace. We must make up our minds once for all that peace, permanent peace, means sacrifice for everybody. If we are to prevent future wars we must give up imperialism, we must give up empires and all ambition for domination. We must give up spheres of influence and keys to trade routes. Those are some of influences and keys to trade routes. Those are some of the sacrifices that the dominant nations will have to make. I repeat, peace, permanent peace means sacrifice. We must take a determined stand on these principles if we are to avert the greatest danger that has yet threatened America and the rest of the world.

No one who studies the actions of the Governments since the Armistice can fail to perceive that they learn nothing from experience. Practically, the same Governments carried on the most destructive of wars, and continued to function through the peace travesty and the revolution in Russia, and have they changed their attitude? No, they still cling to their armaments, their prejudices, their chauvinism. They see civilization imperilled, and they sidetrack every effort to put an end to the armed peace, which is nothing but war in suspense. They continue to line their frontiers with underground fortifications, to build larger air forces and store up unimaginable quantities of deadly gases.

NEW INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The sacrifices made by the peoples in the World War will be redeemed only when we achieve a new international morality, a new code of social conduct, a reorientation of individual faith and aspiration.

The thing for us to do now with all our might is to work for international co-operation. The things to work against are tariff walls and preparedness for war and the prejudiced manner of teaching history in the schools and colleges.

In our lives and attitudes towards each other we must be careful not to foster hatred and enmity between our children and the children of other lands. In all educational institutions it must be impressed upon the students that peace and good-will between the nations are conditions essential to further progress. Children everywhere must learn that true patriotism is a sense of responsibility for the welfare of one's fellows and a desire to do something to enrich the life of the community. They must be made to feel that heroes in the work for peace exist and that heroism for peace is the highest courage. They will have to be taught history, not as a record of kings and generals, but rather as a narrative of men in all lands who have triumphed over chaos and the forces of nature without and darkness within. Children also need to be encouraged in arts and creative activity of every kind. This will tend to develop a generation with a greater variety of interests and fine ambitions, less bored, less deluded by the idea that war and excitement lead to interesting adventure and satisfaction.

I would suggest the appointment of a board of trustworthy men and women to investigate the teaching of history in the schools and colleges of all countries, especially those of England and Sweden, where I believe the principles of permanent peace are being taught, and to report the effects of this teaching as shown in the spirit, intelligence and happiness of the children.

Is this all a dream? History tells us how the colony founded by William Penn in 1862, unlike the other colonies, lived peaceably with the Indians for seventy years. William Penn gave this pledge: "We use no weapons against our enemies, except only good faith and good-will towards men. We believe you will deal kindly and justly with us, as we will deal justly and kindly with you. No advantage shall be taken on either side, but all shall be openness and love." The Indians promised that they would "transmit this league between us to our children. It shall be made stronger and stronger, and be kept bright and clean, without rust or spot between our children and our children's children, while the creeks and rivers run, and while the sun, moon and stars endure." And both sides remained faithful to their covenant during seventy years.

Once King William I transferred the government of the Penn colony to Colonel Benjamin Fletcher who tried to force them into preparedness for war. But they refused and four years later, 1694, the government was restored to William Penn. Yes, we too can resist war successfully if we only believe we can.

PEACE FORMULA.

The world is in great need of a peace formula vitalized with a supreme purpose. There must be less negative and more positive thought, less hypocrisy and more sincerity. The formula must be short, it must be a flash of light in darkness. It must have in it the spirit of the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as ye would have men do unto you."

We have war medals and decorations. Why not have medals and decorations for those who show talent, imagination and initiative in peace promotion? The world will never be made prosperous and contented again by the application of old formulas. Again I say to you, the nation that thinks it can have prosperity at the cost of another nation, that it can enjoy peace and security by force and exclusion, is still living in the fools' paradise before the War.

Permanent peace and prosperity will come when we realize that we live by each other and for each other and not unto ourselves. We need to renew our whole spiritual vision.

Won't all here cast their influence on the side of human liberation, social and spiritual? Then you will be contributing most to the enduring peace and glory of your country. Let us all turn our backs on the blood-soaked path by which we came, and face towards peace; for thus alone can our feet be lighted along the roadway of the future.

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G. Z. 1830

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Raw Silk Industry Of Japan

GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR ASSISTANCE

The "Indo-Japanese Trade Bulletin" in its recent issue, contains the following article on the raw silk industry of Japan:—

The production of silk is an ancient industry in Japan. As a commodity for export, silk grew in importance from about 1859. There were two principal factors underlying the present growth of the industry. The first one was that it was a cottage industry, in extensive vogue among the peasantry. The second was that the Japanese Government noting the increasing foreign demand for raw silk and realising the benefit that could accrue to the cultivators from the trade, (50 per cent. of the population are peasants) had systematically fostered its growth.

The Silk industry is divided into three definite stages, viz:—

(1) Silk-worm raising,
(2) Cocoon selling,
(3) Silk reeling.

Silk-worms are raised on the leaves of mulberry trees. Nearly every farming household in Japan, therefore grows mulberry trees and the demand for these have been on the increase till of late.

In the second stage of the industry cocoons are sorted and sold to silk-reelers. The transaction in cocoons is a seasonal trade and has to be completed in a short time before moths come out. The raw cocoons have therefore often to be sold out quickly at disadvantageous prices. If however they are properly dried and the worms in them are killed the risk is less both for the farmers as well as the reelers. While practically the entire output of cocoon is produced by the farmers who pursue the trade in cocoons as a subsidiary occupation, the silk-reeling industry is not so much a cottage industry now, as it used to be in the past.

In the early days of the expansion of the silk industry, the methods of production were crude and primitive. The rearing of silk-worms for instance, was left to the climate with the result that the output varied according to the vagaries of it. Now a days, in contrast, considerable care and attention are given to the temperature and ventilation of the raising rooms, and advanced methods of feeding the worms have been discovered by which the length of the days necessary to rear them have been cut out.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY.

While the Department of Agriculture and Forestry with the Sericulture Bureau are responsible for the development of the industry, each prefectural governor is directly responsible for the encouragement and control of silk production.

The Government in addition to making substantial grants to research institutions for improving silk-worms species, have established cocoon warehouses with drying apparatus all over the country at their own expense. A law has been further introduced by which when the prices of cocoon fall appreciably, substantial amounts are advanced to the silk raisers at low rates of interest.

THE GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY IN RECENT YEARS.

The following figures illustrate the remarkable growth of the industry in recent years. It may be mentioned here that on account of the fact that mulberry trees can be grown in mountainous soil, the increase in the area of mulberry plantation has not affected the plantation areas of other crops.

Year	Area planted to mulberries. Hectares.	Number of Houses raising silkworms
1920 ...	530.011	1,894,843
1921 ...	530,634	1,802,543
1922 ...	508,598	1,785,079
1923 ...	524,818	1,862,063
1924 ...	532,937	1,890,166
1925 ...	544.769	1,948,706
1926 ...	566,983	2,061,587
1927 ...	589,794	2,103,508
1928 ...	604,059	2,165,265
1929 ...	620,504	2,216,602

At present raw silk is manufactured throughout the land, no district having a special suitability for it. The silk trade is therefore a national business. If the silk trade falls off, the cocoon business and the silk-worm raising industry are also affected and widely spread as the last two industries are. Government revenue is indirectly affected by the reduced incomes of the people who follow the two traders.

The output of silk in Japan from 1922 to 1929 has been as follows:—

1922 ...	249.187 bales.
1923 ...	422,253 "
1924 ...	473.573 "
1925 ...	517,769 "
1926 ...	572,478 "
1927 ...	617.522 "
1928 ...	661.515 "
1929 ...	705.775 "

In eight years the production went up nearly three times, and in 1929 it was estimated to be 60 per cent. of the output of the world.

THE EXPORT TRADE IN SILK.

Japanese raw silk is exported to America, Europe and other countries of the world. The following figures from the "Economic Annual, Department of the Finance, Government of Japan," give an idea of the export trade.

In Thousand Yens.	1927	1928	1929
Canada	2.336	3,112	5,692
France	34,618	34,983	13,253
G/Britain	3,218	3,717	4,121
Italy	66	.....	.....
U. S. A.	698,883	687,464	775,378
Australia	1,924	2,035	2,352
Other Countries	1,220	1,385	244
Total	742,265	732,696	781,040

It will be seen that the United States of America is the largest importer of Japanese silk. During eight years from 1923 to 1930, the total number of bales of silk shipped to U. S. A. from Japan nearly doubled, while exports to Europe and other countries decreased by two-thirds. The following figures are in this respect interesting:—

	Exports to U. S.A. Total number of Bales	Exports to Europe and other countries.
1923	201,938	61,342
1924 ...	335.596	36,918
1925 ...	422,984	15,465
1926 ...	427,612	15,357
1927 ...	490,009	39,920
1928 ...	513,993	33,966
1929 ...	555.895	18,954
1930 ...	448.674	21,338

THE MARKETING OF SILK

The silk trade of Japan mostly passes through the ports of Yokohama and Kobe, the former where one of the world's most important silk exchange is situated monopolising the lion's share Kobe as a silk-exporting centre grew in importance when the earthquake of 1923 destroyed Yokohama and has continued to be nearly as important, even after the restoration of the latter to its previous eminence. It now possesses its own exchange.

The transactions of the silk exchange are termed long-term dealings extending upto six months forward. In actual dealings, contract are made for spot deliveries and for forward deliveries. Contracts for actual futures are of three different kinds, those with fixed price, with price subject to quotation and those on call. In the contract with the price fixed, the quality, amount, date and delivery are stipulated. In the second class, the price is fixed according to the quotation of the "Best Extra" in New York on the date of delivery. In the last kind, the prices are fixed in accordance with the quotation on the exchange for future delivery. The last is the newest method and is not much in vogue. Other improvements in marketing are the adoption by the Japanese Government of conditioned weight in silk transactions and the standardisation of grading in Japan after the New York system.

IMPROVEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN TAKING PLACE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE SILK.

The chief classes of silk goods exported to the States have been Habutae, Crepe de Chine, Georgette, Crape, Silk stripe and Silk satins. All of these showed an increase in production till recently, when the export of Habutae declined. This decline was counteracted by the production of Pongee and Fuji silks which were exported to foreign countries in increasing quantities. The former is produced from Chinese wild silk yarns and the latter from spun silk yarns of waste silks. Other progress in this direction includes the production of spun Crepe out of spun silk yarns of waste silk and the weaving of rayon with silk yarns. By the mixing of Chinese and Japanese silk yarns Japanese manufacturers have been able to produce silk of different kinds or lustre. Much progress has also been effected in the dyeing of silk goods and in the manufacure of shirting.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ORGANISATION OF SILK MANUFACTURING CONCERNS.

As pointed out already, silk reeling has been in the past a widely prevalent cottage industry. The horizontal progress of silk-reeling was arrested by the terrible earthquake of 1923 when many districts were devastated. This calamity forced the industry to higher capitalisation. Amalgamations of numerous small concerns were consequently made, and improved and up-to-date machinery have been used since. The industry is now run more or less on modern factory lines.

At present about Yens 129.224.00(are invested in the silk industry the amount being the average between 1926 and 1928. The number of silk factories and the worker engaged in reeling in 1926 and 1927 were as follows:—

	Number of factories	Workers.
1926 ...	91,751	483,342
1927 ...	83,568	496,329

The four outstanding silk reeling firms are the Katakura Co., Ltd., the Kanegafuchi Spinning Mills, Ltd., the Gunze Silk Reeling Co., Ltd., and the Yamaju Silk Reeling Co., Ltd.

The first one was started with an authorised capital of Yens 52,750,000 in Tokyo, with branch filatures and cocoon purchasing offices in all important silk centres. The firm also possesses its own sales offices in Yokohama and New York eliminating middlemen's charges to a large extent.

The Kanegatuchi Spinning Mills, Ltd., is one of the largest cotton mills in Japan, the silk reeling business being a side show of this firm. It owns a large number of cocooneries in the Kyushu districts which are noted for their warm climate, throughout the year. The Kanegafuchi Spinning Mills, Ltd., have shown the path in Japan to the utilisation of bye-products. Waste silk is utilised by them to manufacture lower grade silk yarns and from the chrysalis of cocoons, are produced fat and fertilizers, by chemical processes. The Gunze Silk Reeling Company has a capital of Yens 20,666.000 and the Yamaju a capital of 25,000.000 Yens.

The concentration of funds by the establishment of Silk Reeling Companies on an industrial scale has made it possible for the bigger firms to control to some degree the production and sale of silk. Where amalgamation has not been possible, the tendency is for the smaller reelers to form themselves into associations for joint action. Two important markets belonging to the associations, have been opened at Kobe and Yokohama. The sales offices of these associations are aided by the Industrial Section of the Central Treasury.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MANUFACTURING MACHINERY.

Progress in machinery has tended to specialisation and a saving of manual labour. The Katakura Company has the monopoly of patent rights over the Minorikawa reeling machine which has raised the efficiency of production and improved the quality of the yarn. It is estimated that the time required for reeling may be reduced by two-thirds by the use of this machinery.

PRESENT DIFFICULTIES OF SILK INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.

The return to the gold standard in 1930 and the severe trade depression all over the world, resulted in a precipitate decline in the prices of silk in Japan along with other commodities. The American demand slackened off to such an extent that nearly 300.000 bales of silk accumulated in Yokohama and Kobe only. In order to arrest the fall in the price of silk, the then Japanese Government piloted the Silk Price Maintenance Law by which it guaranteed Yens 30,000,000 to bankers against losses which they would incur through advancing funds to silk dealers. A partial relief to the whole industry was thus given, but it could not arrest the fall in prices. The price level which stood at Yens 1,000 per bale in 6 month futures in 1930, fell to Yens 500 in June, 1931. The heavy loss that was entailed by the silk manufacturers was passed down to the lowest unit in the chain namely the farmer. The raising of silk-worms has therefore become less profitable to the farmer now, by the fall in the prices of raw silk. As a result the cultivation of mulberry trees has decreased. The indications are that only by curtailment of production can the industry adjust itself to the reduced demand of the world. The present Government and the leaders of the industry are reported to be devising ways and means by which the stocks may be absorbed without further hardship to those engaged in the production of silk.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(JULY 1914 PRICES-100)

The following table of Index Numbers of wholesale prices in Calcutta shows that compared with the average price in July 1914, at present Jute, Cereals and Oilseeds are still much below the par, while the prices of Sugar, Teakwood and Cotton manufactured are well above the par.

	Cereals.	Pulses.	Sugar.	Tea.	Other Food Articles.	Oilseeds.	Oil, Mustard.	Jute, raw.	Jute Manufactures.	Cotton raw.	Cotton Manufactures.	Other Textiles (Wool & Silk).	Hides & Skins.	Metals.	Other raw and manufactured articles.	Building Materials (Teakwood).	All Commodities.
Number of items included	8	6	5	3	9	3	2	3	4	2	7	2	3	6	8	1	72
1914 end of July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915 Annual Average	115	122	164	115	121	81	78	68	103	89	97	94	102	120	128	99	112
1916 " "	106	107	184	114	146	85	71	80	129	121	134	114	118	186	155	80	128
1917 " "	92	96	189	95	185	83	71	65	138	174	203	129	112	266	183	103	145
1918 " "	110	119	180	95	226	104	104	75	219	309	298	145	96	301	184	143	178
1919 " "	163	180	268	105	206	198	161	115	175	230	295	149	184	236	192	137	196
1920 " "	154	166	407	78	184	173	128	104	149	153	325	162	147	238	231	138	201
1921 " "	145	160	270	100	157	135	108	83	105	143	280	142	108	237	242	146	178
1922 " "	137	152	221	159	186	147	116	110	144	191	239	162	120	175	235	131	176
1923 " "	114	112	246	206	222	138	100	90	138	244	221	163	135	165	207	120	172
1924 " "	123	114	239	205	217	144	107	102	159	272	229	146	124	162	193	103	173
1925 " "	136	128	179	180	184	146	113	154	177	205	210	132	104	131	165	119	159
1926 " "	140	149	178	180	163	134	117	120	147	147	173	119	113	140	141	132	148
1927 " "	139	155	171	165	168	143	116	93	146	167	159	126	119	133	151	146	148
1928 " "	133	157	165	154	157	142	110	100	151	167	159	139	134	125	138	150	145
1929 " "	125	152	162	140	162	155	108	95	122	146	160	133	113	128	141	151	141
1930 " "	100	119	149	114	138	127	97	63	86	91	139	85	87	114	120	154	116
1931 " "	78	89	135	86	111	82	68	49	76	83	123	68	67	109	101	150	96
1932 January	76	106	146	61	109	81	65	52	82	103	124	77	55	113	100	138	97
1932 February	72	95	150	62	110	84	65	51	82	106	132	79	55	109	98	138	97

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FIASCO AT GENEVA

"VERY CONCEPTION OF ORGANISED PEACE AT STAKE"

Futile British Efforts In Sino-Japanese Dispute

Under the caption "Sir John Simon Fails", Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in "The New Leader" in mail week:—

"The week that has gone by stands out as one of the most sinister in the recent history of our Civilisation. One is forced to realise that this Civilisation, though it may have some meaning as a tendency and a sentiment, does not exist as an organised power.

A week ago one might still, in an easy-going Olympian mood, have tried to pretend that the bloodshed in Shanghai was a passing incident, an affair of police, in which an Imperal Power, unduly quick with its guns, had got involved with a weak and disorganised nation. The thing was shocking in its brutality and menacing by its mere scale, but it would be over, the Olympians supposed, in a few days.

JAPAN'S PLAN.

These comfortable persons were wrong. The police incident assumes the magnitude of a considerable war, for the Chinese, who were willing to yield at the start, if only the Japanese would have accepted their surrender, are now roused into gallant and effective resistance. Japan's prestige as a Great Power is involved, and the War Party (the Seiyukai), trading on an unusually impudent falsification of the news, has just won a great majority in a general election. It would be childish to suppose that it undertook this adventure merely because it wished to improve the police arrangements of Shanghai, or even for the larger object of stopping the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods.

It has disclosed in its diplomatic Notes a much more formidable plan: it proposes that the Chinese city of Shanghai, and five other Treaty Ports as well, should be permanently closed against the Chinese Government's troops. Given the conditions that prevail in this country, the meaning of this proposal is clear. These ports, the keys of trade and the "fountains of Customs revenue, would be cut off from the body of China and withdrawn from any effective control by its Government. Their local administrations, subject without the means of resistance, to the military coercion of Japan, would doubtless become her tools, after the pattern of the puppet Government which she has set up in Manchuria.

FRENCH AND BRITISH POLICY.

One can understand the stubborn rally of the Chinese nation against such an aggression as this. The victim will evidently give the aggressor a good deal of trouble before he succeeds. China may lack the equipment of a modern army, but she has men enough, and they are showing, in their struggle against perfect mechnical apparatus, a gallantry and steadiness that compel respect.

It is evident now, that unless the League of Nations reverses its record, and intervenes with measures much stronger than a verbal appeal, war has started which may well last, as the Chinese expect, for a year, or more. It will mean ruin and desolation in a land scourged already with famine and civil strife. It may create a feud which will curse Asia as the mutual wrongs of French and Germans have cursed Europe. Finally it will be for the world an object lesson that will smash all the Liberal illusions of this generation, and fling us back upon a frank acceptance of force as the world's law.

For my own part I have no heart to analyse once more the pitiable break-down of the League. No one can mistake the broad fact: the details of the daily tragi-comedy, the evasions, the pedantry, the deliberate wasting of time, are set out in Mr. Ewer's frank telegrams in the "Daily Herald."

But it is not time that we turned our scrutiny nearer home? The League, apart from its admirable secretariat, which may not act in a crisis, means nothing but the Governments which compose its council, and of these the French and the British alone have to be reckoned with. The French have much to answer for, from first to last, in this affair; their tolerance first of an openly predatory seizure of Manchuria, and then of the attack on Shanghai, has agreed to a nicety with that of our Government. It is, however, only the latter that we can hope to influence.

NOT A WORD AGAINST JAPAN!

Sir John Simon stated its point of view on Monday. He gave a review of the facts and that was all. Not by one word in this frigid narrative did he allow himself, even by the nuance of a phrase, to reflect on the conduct of Japan; not by a word did he convey the faintest expression of sympathy with China, which has seen three rich provinces torn from her territory, and is now defending her chief port against an invader who slaughters her civilians in masses among their burning homes. If he betrayed any feeling whatever, it was in condemnation of the Chinese refusal to buy the goods of the Power which has inflicted these wrongs. The speech was a plea for a suspense of judgment an exhortation to "hear both sides."

Impartiality is an obligation until one knows the facts. Thereafter, in such a matter as this, it is denial of the duty which lies upon us as members of the League. Of what relevant facts are we ignorant? The main facts are clear as daylight. Japan, first of all, in effect, appropriated Manchuria. The Chinese, lacking the means of military resistance, and finding the League a broken reed, retaliated by boycotting Japanese goods. There was high tension in Shanghai, where Japan has a big resident population, and in course of a riot five Japanese Buddhist monks were severely beaten. That is a fact which one ought not to forget, but this outrage was soon doubled, for an organised body of Japanese burned two Chinese factories to the ground (Sir John said one). Because the Chinese police interfered with this raid, the Japanese admiral presented his first ultimatum, which demanded, among much else, the suppression of the patriotic league which organised the boycott. The Mayor of Shanghai accepted this ultimatum without reserve and actually closed the offices of the offending league.

BOMBARDMENT AND ATTACKS.

This satisfied the Japanese Consul-General, but the Admiral went ahead, disregarded the Chinese capitulation, and started his bombardment. Attacks followed at Nanking and Woosung. The war that is now raging turns nominally on the demand that the Chinese should evacuate a belt, 12 miles wide, of their own territory, leaving the whole Chinese city of Shanghai under the Japanese guns.

These are the known facts, and most of them were so stated by Sir John Simon. Need we know more? Would any elaboration of topographical detail turn this into anything other than a record of shameless aggression? From first to last China has submitted herself to the League, while Japan has denied its right to concern itself with her doings.

The most singular part of this business is that several days before Sir John Simon made this icy plea for neutrality and an open mind, he had consented to the despatch by the League's Council of an appeal to Japan. It was a weak document, which appealed to her honour, when it should have branded her plainly as an aggressor, and bidden her desist. But it did gently ask her to desist; it recalled to her memory the three treaties which she is breaking, and since it made no parallel "appeal" to China, it silently pronounced a verdict. After this is too late for the British Government to retain an open mind.

LEAGUE'S INABILITY.

The Labour Party has pinned its faith to the League. It cannot suppose that Disarmament is still possible if the League proves its inability to restrain one of its leading members from the invasion of another member's territory. In such a world we must all go armed to the teeth. In this affair the very conception of organised peace is at stake.

But the responsibility that concerns us lies with our own Government. It is the duty of an Opposition in such a case to attack ruthlessly, and to drive home to Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon the responsibility which they share for the sabotage of the world's hopes.

THE CAVE-MAN-MODERN STYLE

Value Of A Close Cropped Moustache

(By "JE SUIS PARTOUT.")

"Reuter" does not pay a very graceful compliment to the German fraulein when it suggests that the caveman in Hitler has a fascination for good many women voters and that the 'Charlie Chaplin' moustache he wears is being affected by the rank and file of German "beaux."

* * *

There are, at the same time, many other women who are sex-conscious feminists and who would be the last persons to vote for the Nazi caveman.

Hitler, of course, is too ridiculous for any real 'caveman', although the female predelection for cavemen would appear to have undergone certain changes: he is rather, in my opinion, a parody of the genuine caveman.

* * * *

Not that he would lack in the enterprise to equip himself with the complete outfit of the authentic caveman and carry a portable cudgel in his haversack and replace the Swastik with that symbolic, magic weapon.

I have read a good deal about his gold champagne tankards, his luxurious Rolls-Royces and his spectacular heroics. He almost eclipses the fame of a colleague of his, whose chest measurements are mistaken for mouth measurements by the more fun-loving German Press.

* * *

But I don't know about Hitler's cavemanly adventures unless Wyndham Lewis has collected any such 'yarns' in his latest book. There is, however, every reason to believe that some German fraulein would be only too happy to have a look at your caveman and see whether he would not be the better for having his ears properly boxed.

* * *

At least I have a theory that the athletic fraulein has some such design on the theatrical Swastikist and I do not envy him.

I am no feminist nor am I (with your permission) the kind of unmanly man who is fashionable in these days; but I am unable to understand why, in the name of commonsense and common justice, there should not be the Cavewoman as well as Caveman—or rather that such a type should not evolve out of the Darwinian law of adaptation.

* * *

The movies have revived the Caveman legend and dumped Hemen and It-girls on the infantile imagination of an imbecile public. A type of cinema actor affects the pose on and off the stage—a kind of he-caveman—Rudolph Valentino (in the Sheikh-don't-you-know.

* * *

The 'Charlie Chaplin' vogue, too, is difficult to explain. But the fashions in moustache and beard have probably fluctuated, I imagine, with the result that the Hindenburgian military mutton-chops have been shouldered out by the 'C.C.'

* * *

It is rather funny, but according to Pierre Loti many European military officers used to paint their faces and in the Roumanian army an order actually demanded that the privilege should not be claimed by officers below the rang of Colonel. Why did not Loti himself improve his personal appearance with cosmetics while he held naval command?

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BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 22, 1932.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES SYMPATHISE WITH DOCK WORKERS IN THEIR FIGHT

Still Contractors Continue Strike-Breaking Activities

"SUBSCRIBE TO STRIKE FUND" SAYS PRESIDENT

We have received the following communique from the President, Bombay Dock Workers' Union:—

The Bombay Dock Workers are on strike since Saturday, the 12th March. They have been fighting gallantly for the last ten days, but they have to fight against heavy odds. The Contractors are trying their best to break the strike. Money is lavishly over "black-legs", and in trying to break the solidarity of the workers by fomenting differences between the various sections of workers.

STRIKE-BREAKING ACTIVITIES.

The Contractors are recruiting Pathan "black legs" with the help of a Pathan gang-leader. The Pathan "black legs" are being afforded special police protection They are allowed to move about in the streets with big "Dandas." This exasperates the workers. The strikers have been so far exceptionally peaceful and orderly; but the daily sight of "black legs" being carried to work under police protection, and being afforded a number of facilities, is driving them to desperation. I have, therefore, to sound a note of warning in order that things may not take an ugly turn. The Union officials are making every effort to keep the strikers peaceful, but they are afraid, lest their efforts may prove fruitless, if the contractors persist in these strike breaking activities and the police persist in their attitude.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

I take this opportunity of once again appealing to the generous public of Bombay to support the starving Dock workers. They are mostly daily wage-earners and their wages are so low that they can hardly subsist on it. They have, therefore, no staying power. It is upto the generous citizens of Bombay to subscribe liberally to the strike fund of the Dock workers and to see to it that they do not lose their just battle, against the exploitation of the contractors by reason of starvation.

I confidently hope that my appeal will be generally responded to by all sections of the citizens of Bombay.

B. P. T. Employees Sympathise With Dock Workers

The President of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union, has received the following letter from Mr Jamnadas Mehta, President B.P.T. Employees' Union:—

Dear Comrade,

Having read the letters of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union dated the 12th and 13th insts. the Committee resolves that this Union is in complete sympathy with the members of the Union in their fight for the elimination of the middleman and their direct appointment in the service of the B.I.S.N. Company.

Plea For Active Help

In reply to the letter of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union, has addressed the following:—

Comrade,

I must thank Mr. Jamnadas Mehta of the B.P.T. Employees' Union for having sent the sympathetic letter. Now, it is high time for the Union and its President to actively assist our Union. The grievances of the B.P.T. workers are in no way less than those of the Company Contractors' labour. We have received very many complaints from B.P.T. coolies and Cranemen saying that the leaders of the Union hesitate to give the proper lead. Therefore, once given, I expect our comrades in the B.P.T. Union to show their solidarity by rising to the occasion.

MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Photo by Virkar.

A group photograph of the members of the Bombay Corporation taken recently.

MAHATMA "NOT GUILTY"

French Court's Ruling In Civil Suit On Ground Of Causing Annoyance

ECHO OF GANDHIJI'S PARIS VISIT

The Paris correspondent of the 'Madras Mail' writes:—

PARIS, (By Mail).

The French Courts have just given an important ruling in regard to the law suit arising out of the recent visit to Paris of Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian Congress leader.

Immediately after his arrival from London, Gandhi attended a "tea" organised in the Grand Hotel Terminus St. Lazare, in his honour by Indian students and business men in Paris, and later he addressed a meeting of his followed in a lecture hall on the South bank of the Seine. At the conclusion of these affairs a large number of enthusiasts accompanied Gandhi to the apartment near the Gare Montparnesse where he was the guest of an Indian lady resident in Paris.

There he was persuaded to address once more and his remarks evoked such enthusiasm that other residents in the building complained to the landlord, who, in turn, protested to the hostess of Gandhi that two o'clock in the morning was an unreasonable hour for the noisy manifestations of enthusiasm emanating from the apartment.

As the enthusiasm showed no signs of abating the aggrieved tenants called in the police, but even they failed to restrain the ardour of the enthusiastic Indians, and the angry tenants were told that the only remedy they had was a civil suit against the persons responsible for the annoyance complained of.

It was decided to commence proceedings on behalf of two of the principal tenants against the owner of the block of apartments, the tenant of the apartment in which Gandhi had been entertained, and against Gandhi himself.

The provisional hearing has resulted in the Court deciding that though the parties have good ground for their complaint, the fact that Gandhi has no domicile in Europe rules him out, but the case against the others is proceeding and the police have intervened with a complaint in which they support the allegation that the noise made by the admirers of Gandhi went beyond the limits even for a quarter associated with the noisy night life of Paris.

In anticipation of a Court decree condemning the tenant of the apartment in damages, the leading Indian residents of Paris sympathetic towards the movement with which Gandhi is associated have opened a subscription to idemnify her against possible loss from her entertainment of Gandhi.

In the meantime the owner of the apartment house had served notice to quit on the occupant concerned, but the latter is resisting the notice in the Courts, and, in addition to the original complaint, it will now be necessary for another Court to determine whether the noise caused by the disciples of Gandhi was sufficient to justify the owner in getting rid of the tenant entertaining him.

For the first time in French legal history, an Indian barrister is expected to appear for the tenant of the apartment, unless the Courts rule that it is not open to a British Indian subject to appear at the bar in a French Court of Justice. The controlling body of the French Bar has been asked to give a decision regarding the eligibility of the lawyer retained for the defendants.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT

Workers' Allegations Against Swadeshi Mills Agents

The Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union writes:

The Swadesih Mills at Kurla has been closed since 16th September 1931. The Agents tried to continue the work by importing black-leg labour, but the workers held out successfully. Ultimately, a settlement was reached between the Bombay Textile Labour Union on behalf of the workers on the one hand and the Agents on the other. The agreement containing the terms of the settlement was signed by both the parties on the 29th January 1932.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

According to these terms, the agents had agreed to open the Mills with 3000 old hands with 800 new men who had been brought to break the strike. The remaining number of old hands was to be absorbed by starting night-shift work in a week or so, and the understanding was that night shifts were to continue till all the old workers were given day time work. Also there was to be no victimisation, and those who were working at the time when the strike declared were to be reinstated in service, their previous service being taken into account.

TROUBLE BETWEEN OLD AND NEW WORKERS.

The workers celebrated this settlement on 30th January by performing a Satya Narayan Puja. The 31st January was a holiday and the mill opened on the 1st February. But on the following day, some trouble was created by the black-legs and the mill was closed. Since then, it has remained closed till now. On the 18th March a notice was posted by the Agents, saying that the mill would be re-opened from the 20th instant and that only those workmen would be admitted as were working in the mill in January (which means the black-legs). It is further stated that in addition, only such old workers from amongst the strikers will be admitted as are willing to work in harmony with other workers and will undertake to abide by all the rules and regulations and will accept the work that would be given to them. These old workers are required by this notice to present themselves at the Bleaching Department from the 24th March where a temporary office would be opened, for getting their names registered with the time keeper, and the workers are given to understand that not more than 200 or 300 men will be admitted in this way on each day.

The conditions laid down in the notice unmistakably reveal the agents', objects. This is looked upon by the workers as nothing but a breach of the agreement that has been reached between the Union and the agents. The Union has never been given any intimation about the steps taken by the agents in closing the mill after the settlement. The Union has shown its willingness to abide by the terms of the settlement, but the agents have treated the agreement as a mere "scrap of paper."

AGREEMENT BROKEN.

The old workers held a meeting on the 19th instant in the evening in the open space near the Union's office and passed resolutions to the effect that the agreement of 29th January had been broken by the agents and that they would offer themselves for employment under the terms of the settlement, when the mill would reopen on the 20th instant.

"CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY"

Forcing Alien System On India

"MORNING POST" ON COMMUNAL SOLUTION

LONDON, March 21.

In course of a leading article, the "Times" admits the necessity for Imperial Government's shouldering the burden of decision on the communal problem in the absence of an early agreement and in view of the necessity for "getting on with the work" of constitution-making.

The paper emphasises the importance of care even in the provisional solution of a numebr of most difficult and most comlex problems and urges the Imperial Government to make it perfectly clear that decision once given is indisputable. The journal points out that it is bound to be unpalatable to certain sections of Indian opinion, but the whole responsibility for the "imposed solution has been imposed on the British Government by failure of Indian leaders. Even so responsibility will be heavy.

"UNSUITABLE SYSTEM."

The "Morning Post" denounces the proposal to impose solution and declares that to force upon India an alien and unsuitable system of Government is a crime against humanity and will reduce India to a state of anarchy simlar to China.

The "Daily Mail" says that the first necessary if India is to receive self-government is for her races and religions to come to friendly understanding on their own initiative. Otherwise, democracy is impossible. A slapdash intervention between the Moslem and the Hindu will produce nothing but mischief.—Reuter.

DR. ANSARI STILL IN DELHI JAIL

DELHI, March 19.

The news published in local vernacular papers with regard to the transfer of Doctor M.A. Ansari to Lahore is incorrect.

Doctor Ansari is still in Delhi Jail, because he is not yet quite fit for transfer.—The Hindustan Times.

ABANDONED MOTOR CAR FOUND

Clue To Lindbergh Mystery?

LONDON, March 20.

New York.—"A most promising clue yet" in the Lindbergh mystery, is the verdict of Governor Moore on the discovery of an abandoned motorcar buried in a hay barn near Hopewell, New Jersey, yesterday.

Three men have been arrested. They are believed to be connected with a gang of motor bandits but their connection with the kidnapping of Lindbergh's baby has not yet been established.—Reuter's Special.

Their Majesties Attend Salvation Army Band Jubilee

LONDON, March 20.

The King and Queen to-day listened for an hour to the Salvation Army Regent Hall Band playing on the occasion of its jubilee in the fore court of Buckingham Palace.

Little Princess Elizabeth and her baby sister Princess Margaret were taken specially to the Palace to hear the music, and sat with Their Majesties in the Chinese Room on the first floor, while thousands of Londoners gathered in Victoria Memorial Constitution Hall. The Band which was founded by General William Booth, played several airs at Their Majesties' request, and afterwards the Bandmaster was given an audience and congratulated on his fine performance.—Reuter.

NO LIMITATION OF PRODUCTION

Rubber Prospects

LONDON, March 20.

That the rubber industry will now have to work out its own salvation without the least prospect of any limitation of production, is the view of well-informed persons who declare that the tentative Anglo-Dutch agreement could have been reached but for the difficulties of estimating the production of native grown rubber in the Dutch East Indies, in regard to which negotiations definitely broke down.

Owing to a variety of complexities, it is learnt that the negotiators agreed on three fundamental points, firstly, that the scheme which failed would do more harm to industry than no scheme at all; secondly and most vitally, that no scheme would be of any use which would not restrict both Native and European production, and thirdly, that any scheme must reduce production to such an extent that within a reasonable period, existing stocks could be reduced to normal proportions, namely by at least 50 per cent.—Reuter's Special.

"REPRESSION DEEPENS INDIAN DISCONTENT

Commonwealth League's Call To Labour Party

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" has sent the following cable:—

The Commonwealth of the India League has invited the joint council of the Labour Party and the Trade Union Congress to make a declaration on India, which will rally opinion in this country and convince Indians that they are not wholly without support. The view is strongly urged that Government by aggressive action against the Nationalist movement is only deepening the Indian discontent and driving the people towards despair. It is useless to expect from the mass of Indians any patient consideration of the Round Table constitution that was, at best, a poor compromise, which India might have considered, if the had believed firmly in British goodwill and good faith.

After recounting what India has suffered during the last three months, the League suggests the publication by the Joint Council of a brief survey of facts and asks it should receive a deputation of the Hon. Bertrand Russell, and Messrs. Brailsford, Laski, Horrabin and Krishna Menon.

The League Council of action including Mr. Lansbury approves this action.

M. BRIAND'S LAST WISH

To Be Buried In His Own Ground

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Paris.—Mr. Briand's last wish is to be fulfilled, for he is to lie on his own ground, just below the village cemetery in Cocherel where he loved to meditate. In order that the grave may be placed by the side of those of his friends who are already buried in churchyard, a low wall is to be taken down and built again round the plot assigned for the Statesman's remains.—Reuter.

"NO VINDICTIVE USE OF FORCE, BUT ONLY ERROR JUDGMENT

Madras Govt. Defends Police Conduct

MADRAS, March 19.

A Madras Government Press Communique dated March 19th, says:—

"During the past fortnight, the general situation in the Presidency continued to be satisfactory. There was a distinct lull in civil disobedience in most districts, and only on the West Coast and part of the Andhra country, were there any signs of activity. The total number of persons convicted or bound over since the beginning of the outbreak is 1,461. Apologies have been received in 54 cases.

IN DEFENCE OF OFFICERS.

The campaign of misrepresentation in a certain section of the Press continued with unabated vigour Since the beginning of this campaign, the Government have caused investigation to be made in nearly one hundred cases in which allegations were made against the conduct of the Police. Some of the alleged incidents are pure inventions without any foundation of fact, others are gross exaggerations and in almost all the remaining cases the truth has been distorted.

The Government do not deny that there are instances in which individual officers have gone beyond their instructions and committed errors of judgment. The responsibility for the use of force in the dispersal of unlawful assemblies must rest on the officer on the spot, and in combating so widespread a conspiracy of lawlessness, it is not surprising that a few officers have made mistakes. But such cases have been very few and the Government deny emphatically that there has been any general breakdown of discipline or that responsible officers have countenanced the vindictive use of force or encouraged retaliation, however grave the provocation.—A. P.

SHOLAPUR DICTATOR CONVICTED

Citizen Jailed For Attending Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAUUR, March 20.

Yesterday, the City Magistrate convicted one of the citizens of Sholapur under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, for taking part in the Congress meeting held here in the Tilak Chauk on Thursday last, and sentenced him to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

"DICTATOR" CONVICTED.

The Magistrate also convicted Sholapur's 32nd "Dictator" under Section 17(2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced him to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to undergo 80 days' rigorous imprisonment more.

9 MILES WITHIN 51 MINUTES

Evenson's Record In Cross Country Championship

LONDON, March 20.

Brussels.—England filled the first six places and won the International Cross Country Championship with 21 points.

France was second with 69 and other countries ranked in the following order and Scotland 110. Belgium 155, Wales 188, and Ireland 14. Evenson who was the first home covered the nine miles course in 50 minutes, 51 seconds.—Reuter.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN GUJERAT

Eleventh Dictator Arrested

AHMEDABAD, March 21.

The 11th "Dictator" of the Gujerat Congress Committee, has been arrested at Dholakuva Village, Kaira District, while doing propaganda work there.

Police searched several houses including the village school in Adalaj Village, Ahmedabad District, in connection with "Congress Bulletins" and the cyclostyled machine on which they are ence said that Muslim intelligentting was found.—A.P.

PARIS BEATS LONDON IN LAWN TENNIS

LONDON, March 20.

Paris.—In a three-day lawn tennis fixture, Paris beat London by 13 wins to 8.—Reuter.

Army Soccer Tournament

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Brussels.—In the Army Training Soccer Tournament, Belgium beat France by three goals to two.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 21.

Friedrichshafen.—Graf Zeppelin left for Pernambuco at 0-34 hours on the first of the series of voyages this year. Mr. Eckener is in command and the airship carries nine passengers.—Reuter.

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